

# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1861)

168912 三拜禮號式十月八英港香

TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1919

日七十月七

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## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### TRIAL OF ENEMY PRISONERS.

#### DEMAND FOR SURRENDER OF GERMAN PRISON CAMP COMMANDER.

Paris, August 10.  
The Allies have already claimed the first of the enemy prisoners who are to take their trial for violations of international law. The surrender is demanded of General Kruska, Commander of the Prison Camp at Cassel, who is accused of responsibility for the epidemic of typhus which caused the death of 3,000 French prisoners. —Havas.

### FRANCE AND TURKEY.

Paris, August 10.  
The French are urging that the Treaty with Turkey be disposed of without awaiting the decision of America concerning mandates. The French nation owned at the opening of the war 63 per cent. of the Turkish Bonds and half of the railways. The Ottoman Empire had been built by French capital; therefore, France is deeply interested in establishing stable conditions. —Havas.

### CHEAPER HOUSES FOR FRANCE.

Paris, August 10.  
The French Government has introduced a Bill to provide for the construction of cheap and healthy dwellings to cope with the housing crisis. It is proposed to spend 500 millions. —Havas.

### WORK TO BE DONE.

Paris, August 10.  
Conference circles believe that the Council of Five will not take holiday till the Treaties with Austria, Bulgaria and Hungary have been settled. —Havas.

### HOME CRICKET.

London, August 9.  
Somersetshire beat Hampshire by four wickets.  
Yorkshire beat Leicestershire by an innings and 126 runs.  
Sussex beat Essex by an innings and 31 runs.  
Surrey beat Middlesex by an innings and 48 runs.  
Lancashire beat Nottinghamshire by nine wickets.  
Northants beat Derby by three wickets.  
Kent v. Australians and Warwick v. Gloucestershire drew.

## TODAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

### DECISIONS ON FOREIGN QUESTIONS.

Peking, August 11.  
The Government has decided to announce the recognition with Germany after the signature of the Austrian Treaty; also that the future rights of the German Consuls shall be reconsidered, and the German Treaty not be signed. The mediation proposals made by various Powers will not be dealt with, and China will not directly negotiate with Japan.

### THE RECENT SINO-JAPANESE CONFLICT.

Peking, August 11.  
It is reported that casualties resulting from the recent conflict between Chinese and Japanese soldiers at Chang Chung were 18 killed and 17 wounded among the Japanese and 12 killed and 14 wounded among the Chinese soldiers.

### CHINESE DELEGATES' WARNING.

Shanghai, August 12.  
The Chinese delegates in Paris have jointly wired that if the German Treaty is signed without their first aim being obtained, there will be endless dangers.

### ANGLO-AMERICAN ADVICE.

Shanghai, August 12.  
The British and American Legations have made a second proposal to settle the Shantung question. This is to have the eight conditions of the first proposal slightly amended.

### THE ALLIES AND SHANTUNG.

Shanghai, August 12.  
A recent telegram from Paris states that the amendments made by the Allied Powers in regard to Shantung are as follows:—1. The original sum spent by Germany for the building of Kiaochow harbour to be converted into a Japanese loan; 2. Japanese troops to be withdrawn within two years; 3. Tsingtao to be an international port; 4. with a special concession for Japan; 5. all matters relating to Shantung to be dealt with in the same manner as the other foreign territories; 6. the railway, plants and other facilities to be shared by all the Allies; 7. special rights in Shantung to be shared by all the Allies; 8. Shantung to be returned to China.

## PEACE CELEBRATIONS AT WEIHAIWEI.

Sir James Stewart Lockhart, K.C.M.G., H.M.'s Commissioner, taking the salute.

### DAY BY DAY.

"The King of Patagonia" which was put on again at the Theatre Royal last night by the Banvard Musical Comedy Company, attracted another bumper house.

The British Consul-General at Shantung has communicated to the Food Relief Association at Canton the thanks of the Hongkong Government in appreciation of the help it offered to Hongkong during the rice shortage.

We are informed that a cigarette case, together with a bank-note, was left behind at the Theatre Royal on Saturday evening. The loser can secure same by applying to Messrs. Moutrie and Company.

A sampan woman whilst carrying some rice to her sampan, was attacked by some Chinese, when the timely action of some other Chinese saved her. Two of the men were arrested, and were to-day bound over in \$100 each to keep the peace for six months.

Water splashed from the first floor of No. 12 Lee Yuen Street, Wanchai, descended on Sergeant Appleton's wife and well soaked her. The Sergeant, who was with his wife, immediately ran up to the first-floor but found that the inmates had taken refuge behind a locked door. However he managed to secure the name of the principal tenant from the signboard and issued a summons against the woman at the Magistracy to-day. Sergeant Appleton said that the occurrence happened on the 5th at 10 p.m. while he and his wife were in Lee Yuen Street on their way to board the tram. The woman was fined \$10.

At the Police Court to-day, two Chinese were charged with breaking glass at the King Edward Hotel. Mr. J. Wicheff, manager of the Hotel, gave evidence stating that on the 11th inst. at 10.30 a.m., he heard a crash of glass, and on going to the dining room he saw the second defendant standing at the door bleeding from the mouth. When the first defendant saw him, he immediately ran away. Mr. Wicheff said there was some altercation between the two defendants. A dining room boy also gave evidence, saying that the second defendant, who was mopping the floor, some how made a footboard fall on the first defendant. The first defendant immediately got up and struck the second defendant, and somehow whilst fighting the first defendant broke a pane of glass. Mr. Wicheff ordered the first defendant to be kept in custody until he could be traced. The second defendant was discharged.

### MANILA FIXES RICE PRICES.

#### ALSO PROHIBITS EXPORT.

Fifteen pesos a caran of 57 and a half kilos, or 63 centavos a ganta, is the official price of rice to-day. Acting Governor General Yeater having issued a proclamation to declaring 2 says the Manila Times of August 1. This action was taken with the consent of the Council of State.

Governor Yeater also announced that he would cable the legislature to Washington for the approval of the President. The original copy of the bill has been sent by mail for his signature.

Another very important step taken by the government in connection with the rice crisis is the declaration that any foreigner who exports rice at this time from the Philippines will be considered an undesirable alien and subject to deportation.

In an executive order the acting governor general has formulated rules and regulations in connection to the purchase, sale and hoarding of paddy, rice and corn as follows:

"Within five days after the date of this order and at the first day of every month, or whenever required by the proper authorities, every person residing in the city of Manila having in his possession rice in an amount exceeding 20 sacks or its equivalent in paddy, or 20 sacks of corn of 57½ kilos each, shall submit a written statement to the Director of Commerce and Industry, in which he must set forth:

(a) The stock of paddy, rice or corn he has on hand or under his control;

(b) The quantity he needs for a month for the support of himself and his family or other persons depending upon his support; and

(c) The source of his stock, whether produced by himself or obtained by purchase or otherwise."

Persons living in provinces and having in their possession stocks of paddy, rice and corn in the quantity above stated, shall submit their statement to the Provincial Treasurer or to any of his deputies in the municipalities wherein they respectively reside, or where their stock of paddy, rice or corn is located, within 15 days after the date of this order and on the first day of every month thereafter, or whenever required to do so by the Provincial Treasurer or his deputies.

Ten days after the date of this order, the sale and distribution of paddy, rice and corn shall be conducted only by licensed persons, dealers, corporations or partnerships properly licensed by the Director of Commerce and Industry, in Manila, and in the provinces, to the same effect as in Manila.

the case may be, shall issue the necessary license to all dealers, corporations, or partnerships dealing in paddy, rice or corn, who have registered in their respective offices, or to any other person who may register himself as a dealer in these commodities, during the period of the enforcement of Act No. 2365.

"No rice or its equivalent in paddy, and corn, exceeding 500 sacks of 57½ kilos each, in the case of an individual dealer, and 1,000 sacks, in the case of a company or corporation, engaged in the retail business of these products, shall be acquired directly or indirectly by purchase or otherwise, by such individual, company, or corporation, during any one week. In the case of individuals, corporations, or partnerships owning rice mills and at the same time engaged in wholesale business, the quantity of paddy and corn that can be acquired by them during any one week shall not exceed respectively 12,000 and 3,000 sacks of 57½ kilos each.

"The maximum selling price of paddy, rice or corn, is hereby fixed, for the time being as follows: In Manila—

"Paddy at P.6.75 per sack of 57½ kilos, or 29 centavos per ganta.

"Rice at P.15.00 per sack of 57½ kilos, or 63 centavos per ganta.

"Corn at P.8.00 per sack of 57½ kilos, or 34 centavos per ganta.

In the provinces producing paddy, rice and corn, the maximum price shall be the Manila price less the cost of transportation from the source of supply and necessary handling expenses to the place of sale, to be determined by the Provincial Treasurers or their deputies.

In provinces obtaining their supplies from Manila or other producing provinces, the maximum price shall be the authorized price at the place of supply or the Manila price, as the case may be, plus the transportation cost, from the place of supply, and the necessary handling expenses, to the place of sale, to be determined by the Provincial Treasurers or their deputies.

Provincial Treasurers and their deputies are hereby directed to communicate with and execute all instructions emanating from the Director of Commerce and Industry for the most effective and proper enforcement of the above regulations in their respective localities."

The China Mail & Co. is in receipt of a telegram from the Shanghai Agency advising that the Japanese Government has decided to accept the eight conditions of the first proposal.

### OUR PEKING LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Peking, August 2.  
Most observers of Chinese affairs, if asked what was China's greatest need at the present time, would unhesitatingly answer: "A strong man." By that is meant a man of forceful character who would impose his authority upon the military and would establish a despotism which would make war impossible and restore the conditions when edicts from Peking concluded with the not unmeaningless "tremble and obey."

Because Hsu Shih-chang is a courtly old gentleman of literary inclinations, he is not looked upon as a strong man. But this view is not correct. For a man of without any military backing and lacking financial support, he has shown an unsuspected strength. Working diplomatically and persistently, in a manner which Chinese especially must appreciate, he has brought internal peace considerably nearer, and has placed his country in a correct position vis-à-vis the decision of the Peace Conference in respect of the Shantung Award and he has accomplished this in spite of the treasonable policies of pro-Japanese Militarists and Officials. He is strong in the affections of his countrymen, but he is ever so much stronger in the confidence which he inspires among the Diplomatic Body. Nearly eight years ago the Powers gave their support to Yuan Shih-kai as the one man capable of governing China. The wisdom of that policy has been questioned, but there can be little doubt as to the wisdom of assisting President Hsu and the intelligent elements in the country who approve his lofty ideals and his disinterested patriotism. His courage, adroitness, and statesmanship are demonstrated by the success with which he has outmanoeuvred the militarists who surround him, but if China is to be saved from complete anarchy the Associated Powers must give an intimation which can be understood by the semi-independent tuchuns that President Hsu and constitutional government in China will have their support and any opposition thereto will evoke their active interference.

The next greatest need of China is money. The penny of Peking has become proverbial. Regular receipts from the Customs and the Salt services are inadequate to meet the growing expenditure, and the Government is in a desperate plight to raise sufficient to meet its obligations. The National Bonds of the first year have not been subscribed, and the Government is in a desperate plight to raise sufficient to meet its obligations. The National Bonds of the first year have not been subscribed, and the Government is in a desperate plight to raise sufficient to meet its obligations.

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### To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar demand to-day was \$2.3-16 1/2.

### The Weather.

Forecast for the day: B. 2.3-16 1/2. T. 2.3-16 1/2. W. 2.3-16 1/2. S. 2.3-16 1/2. H. 2.3-16 1/2.

### DON'T FORGET.

#### TO-DAY.

Theatre Royal—Banvard Co. present "Strip Lively"—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Coronet Theatre—9.15 and 9.15 p.m.

#### TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Coronet Theatre—9.15 and 9.15 p.m.

distribution of these, especially as it is feared that foreigners will obtain large holdings for comparatively small expenditure. But necessity knows no law. Money must be obtained at all costs to run the machinery of Government. Should it stop then confusion will be worse confounded.

Pressure is being brought to bear upon the Chinese both in Paris and in Peking to sign the Peace Treaty with Germany, but so far Japanese persuasion has failed and China continues in her present strong position confident that America will assist her in the framing of the settlement which must subsequently be arranged. Parliament has approved of the bill to the effect that a declaration be made stating that war between China and Germany is not likely to have a mandate in the effect, as so many people believe, of the advice he has received against so doing. The procedure to be adopted will most probably be the arrangement of an armistice.

As the Aufu majority in Parliament has persistently blocked the President's efforts to secure the appointment of a compromise Premier and to accelerate the negotiations looking to internal peace, it is understood that Hsu Shih-chang will do nothing in this direction until after the adjournment of Parliament on August 12th. Then he will have a freer hand, as the temporary Premier and Cabinet can carry out this immediate duty of arranging for the resumption of the Shanghai Conference. If the latter hastens its decisions the agreed upon policy can be adopted, involving doubtless the dissolution of both Parliaments. In such circumstances China will be at least superficially united and in consequence of this proposed demobilisation President and Parliament be in a position to administer the Government without military interference. Of course, this is looking far ahead, but it represents the views and the hopes of the better elements of the country.

The wealthier Chinese have discovered the pleasures of Peking. The repatriation of Germans has given them the opportunity to rent houses, and they are seen at the seaside in large numbers, enjoying donkey rides, and chair rides not to speak of enjoying the pleasures of the water. To-day it is reported that a shark 12 feet long was observed in Anchor Bay, and the news has naturally proved disgusting.

A British aviator of international reputation, Colonel Smallwood, is expected here in a few days to arrive at the Chinese Government regarding aerodromes in connection with the purchase of the Shandong Province aeroplanes for commercial transportation.



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## THE POISON OF LYNCH LAW.

### IS BRITAIN YIELDING TO THE DISEASE?

Harold Spender writes in the  
*Daily Chronicle*—

It is becoming the fashion of the hour that people should take the law into their own hands. An injured husband of high military rank shoots his enemy, and is "confined during his Majesty's pleasure." An angry youngster applies tar and feathers and is given a generous platform in the Press to boast of his deed and defy the authorities. Thus fanned and encouraged, the habit spreads like a prairie fire.

It begins to take a mass form. One body of aggrieved soldiers wreck a camp which they have come to hate; another storms a police station and kills a sergeant of police. Colour hatred adds a fresh spark of fuel of human passion. White mobs attack black and yellow men at Liverpool, Cardiff and East London. When the black and yellow men defend themselves the defence itself becomes a new crime.

The poison of lynch law, in other words, is beginning to creep into our social system. And there is no poison more cruel and virulent. Before we yield to it any longer let us look the facts in the face. For this country of England has been hitherto singularly free from this malady, and it may be worth while to think carefully before public speakers or writers say or write anything to encourage it.

### FASCINATION OF JUDGE LYNCH.

For in its early stages lynching is a most attractive disease. The first onset of this fever is accompanied by the most pleasing illusions and the most delightful fancies. None of us, for instance, are in love with the law courts. We associate them with long delays, with tedious pleadings, and with heavy expenses. The mere effort of listening to both sides of the case is repulsive to the ordinary passionate man. He often regards it as a sign of weakness. It sometimes even offends what he imagines to be his conscience. What more simple, therefore, than to take the law into his own hands?

Russia is at present the paradise of lynch law; and it is rather interesting to see how it works out. One of the latest refugees from Russia has been describing to me the state of affairs in one of her great towns. The law courts have all been abolished. So far, so good. It sounds quite a dream! But, curiously enough, offences against the law still happen. Certain people will steal, and certain possessors still resent being stolen from. The result is that crowds take the matter into their own hands. They do not wait for the Revolutionary Tribunal. The thief is just summarily taken and shot or hanged. There are no pleadings; there is no waste of policemen's time; there is no worry about witnesses.

### JUSTICE DONE!

But look at the other side. A week before my friend left Russia a lady traveller at a provincial railway station thought she had lost a hundred rouble notes, and suspected an unfortunate gentleman who was travelling in the same train with her. The unhappy man was hauled out, and as two hundred rouble notes were found on him, that was thought to provide a fair margin for risk, and so he was taken out and shot. But as the firing party returned, from this virtuous deed they were met by the lady in an excited frame of mind, for she had discovered the rouble notes in another pocket. The case seemed awkward; but it was quite easy to put it right. They there and then tried the lady for false evidence, put her up against the same wall, and shot her also. Final upshot of lynch law—two innocent persons finally disposed of.

Russia must go her own way and learn her own lessons; but surely our civilisation is old enough to prevent us from having to re-learn at such fearful cost these lessons of a nation's childhood! For the plain fact is that our passions are no guide to justice. The mere fact that we feel very angry with a person is not sufficient evidence of his guilt. "Revenge," said Bacon, "is a wild justice." But the main point is there is very little justice about it, and a great deal of wildness.

### THE WHITE TERROR.

Take the case of the Southern American States. Those States have taken over the unfortunate heritage of that system of lawless liberty for which we were very largely responsible. A yearning for justice has been the result.

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## BOLSHEVNIK PRISON HORRORS.

### ENGLISHMAN'S STORY OF HIS CAPTIVITY.

The Hull correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* writes—I held in my hand a small photograph of a man, middle-aged, well-preserved, robust and healthy. Before me sat a man whom one would take to be 70.

His clothes hung loosely upon him, his cheeks were sunken, and his beard was heavily streaked with grey. But his eyes were bright like those in the photograph.

It was one and the same man. Mr. R. Bielby, a shipping agent of Riga, who has family connections at Hull, but in the interval since the photograph was taken he had spent many months as a prisoner in the hands of the Bolsheviks, first in the fortress of Peter and Paul at Petrograd, and from January 18 to May 25 in the Butirski Prison, Moscow. The starvation diet and the pestilential cells had taken toll of his health and physique. Only an indomitable spirit had kept him alive.

Mr. Bielby, told me that he had lived in Russia for 25 years, and at the time of the attack on the Russian Embassy at Petrograd, on August 31, when he was taken prisoner, was attached to the Naval Transport Department. He was near Captain Cromie when that gallant officer was killed, and he shared the horrors of the prison of Peter and Paul with Mr. Landon, the *Daily Chronicle* correspondent.

"They kept me in the Embassy for two and a half hours after the others had been sent away, and then I was taken in a motor-car to prison. Later the same evening Mr. Landon was brought in.

"The people attached to the Embassy and Consular staff were exchanged about October 10 (they had been incarcerated since August 31), but I was kept there for four months. Then I was sent to Moscow. They never told me why they were detaining me, but they were always saying to me, 'Tell the truth.'

"At Moscow I had nine investigations. I was frequently told that I was going to be shot, but eventually I was exchanged, with others, for Commander Raskolnikov.

"The treatment in prison was terrible. At the fortress of Peter and Paul we were packed like sheep in a pen, and our only food was cabbage soup and a quarter of a pound of bread, so-called, each day. Afterwards, when the others had been exchanged, I was placed in solitary confinement.

"At Moscow the food was a little better, but the other conditions were worse. For ten days I was kept in a small room with 72 others, criminals of all classes. There were no beds, merely boards to sleep upon, and we were only allowed out in batches of ten for a few minutes each morning.

"In the first week eight were taken away, suffering from typhus. Altogether, there were 500 patients in the hospital in that prison.

"I was so weak with dysentery I could hardly stand. I petitioned for discharge, on the ground of my health, but was told that I should be not. I have improved a great deal since my liberation. I rested a week at Helsinki, and was nearly another week on the steamer coming



## THE POLITICAL STRIKE.

## WHAT IT WOULD MEAN.

A. M. Drysdale writes in the *Daily Chronicle* as follows:—Poor George IV. scratched an Englishman and discovered a Tartar when, egged on by the reactionaries Metterich and Wellington, he called the Tory leader Canning a Jacobin.

Trade unionism is essentially conservative, and so are most trade unionists, and they shall certainly not be called Bolshevik or revolutionaries by me. Is Lord Gainford a revolutionary when he announces that in the event of certain decisions by Parliament, he and his fellow coal-owners will refuse to carry on their industry? Are the farmers who refrain from sending their milk into the market and prefer (instead) to waste it, to be called revolutionaries? Are the fishermen revolutionaries when they deal similarly with their fish?

It is a very old principle of the English common law that a man may not do what he likes with his own, but—always excepting Dora, that super-female of the species—who, however, confines her interference to ploughable land—there is nothing to compel him to do anything else with it, if he chooses to be inactive.

Why the common law failed to protect trade unionists from imprisonment before 1875 was not because they withheld their labour as individuals, but because they conspired (or combined) to withhold it in bodies, and so brought themselves within the statutes against conspiracy. For all I know, Lord Gainford, the milk producers, and the fishermen, if and when they conspire together, might be proceeded against under those laws even to-day, for they do not enjoy the exceptional immunity of the trade unionists conferred in 1875 by the Tory Government of that time.

**TRADE UNION CONSERVATISM.** But conservatism in all its branches has its revolutionary outbursts, and George IV. himself knew what he meant, though he had not the analytical intelligence to communicate his meaning to anyone else, when he called the Tory leader a Jacobin.

The election of the record number of trade union secretaries to the House of Commons at the same time as the election of the largest number of declared political Conservatives for 30 years, is capable of more than one explanation. But anyone who has been present at a trade union congress will take the essential conservatism of trade unionists for granted.

On the other hand, however, there is an aspect of trade unionism—corresponding, say, with the Ulster side of Lord Halsbury—which, if it is not actually revolutionary, keeps the revolutionaries who look to it in countenance and perhaps even in food and drink.

Heaven forbid that I should say anything against education—I hope to say a good deal for it before I have done—but we all reach stages of education which we mistakenly conclude to be the last peak of the climb, and make a thousand other miscalculations in consequence. The one uneducated man beyond all question is the man who believes himself to be educated. There is a beneficent educational movement in full course within or allied with trade unionism, which, however, has this distressing mischief, that its eager, young spirits are ever and anon breaking away at a tangent from some new fragment of learning which it yields them to disquiet the old, old world with an unverified rumour of salvation.

## LIMITED EDUCATION.

A little, but not enough, about economics, about capital and interest, and so forth is learnt, and problems of the first magnitude are attacked not in the spirit of patient examination, but in the confidence of inspired solution, which is going on among working men—and I repeat that even partial education is better than none at all—is directed to giving a one-sided view of the industrial revolution of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and of the part that capital plays in industry, a one-sided view which is bound to result in disaster—mainly to themselves—when it is transmitted, as all knowledge ultimately is, into conduct and action.

When I come to propose remedies I hope I shall find room for the expression of a wish that all industrialists, masters and men alike, might have a year or two at some such liberal institution as the London School of Economics.

But there is something in trade unionism much nearer akin to the revolutionary movement than the partial or class education which is being given by

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certain working-men's organisations, and that more revolutionary something is the doctrine of "direct action."

## A TRIPLE FORCE.

The Triple Alliance—that is a subordinate confederation within the trade union circle, a kind of imperium in imperio, of railway workers, general transport workers, and coal workers—demand the immediate withdrawal of British troops from Russia, the raising of the blockade of Germany, the repeal of conscription and the release of the conscientious objectors—all demands which may be made legitimately under our Constitution, and which would automatically be realised if the Triple Alliance persuaded the people to return a majority to the House of Commons to counsel Parliament in that sense. That would be the democratic method. But the Triple Alliance propose the revolutionary method, the Ulster method, the method of force—force against mind.

They threaten to go on strike if their political demands are not accepted by the Government in preference to the arguments and the votes of the duly elected representatives of the nation in the House of Commons. Though the present is not a Liberal House of Commons, it would be Liberalism and the democratic principle which would be defeated if the threat of the Triple Alliance succeed.

They say that the Parliamentary machine is too slow and clumsy where the lives of men are in question; but there is only one ultimate alternative to the Parliamentary machine, and that is civil war, which would involve a good many lives.

Pym never knew anyone go about to break Parliaments, but that in the end they broke him; and the great majority of the British people would not see Parliament removed from the glorious landmarks of human liberty without a fight to the death for all that makes life worth while.

They allege that the Parliamentary system is being twisted to defeat the ideals of Labour, that there is a Parliamentary conspiracy to discredit the experiment in Socialist government in Russia, and that the British anti-Socialists have lied in attributing atrocities to the Russian Socialists. These particular charges may or may not be true of this particular Parliament but similar charges are inevitably true of Parliaments in general.

If I were a Parliament I should defeat most of the ideals of the Conservatives. I should discredit Conservative experiments everywhere, and I should tell the naked and fatal truth about a Conservative atrocity whenever I had the luck to discover one.

If the Triple Alliance found themselves in a majority in the House of Commons, would they forward the ideals of Capitalism, beat the big drum about the virtues of Capitalism in other countries, and close their ears to a report that Capitalism had been guilty of an atrocity in Lapland?

## THE PARTY TUG-OF-WAR.

Parliamentarism means a succession of alternatives, of ups and downs, of party triumphs and party defeats, of counter-balances.

To-day you are a minority, and you see your theories of government brushed contemptuously to one side; tomorrow you will be a majority, and your theories will have an overwhelming vogue. You cannot prevent majorities which you dislike from being as eager after their aims as congenial minorities are pursuing theirs. Your tremendous believer in anything always tempted to be a little, perhaps more than a little, scrupulous. If you prefer to kill him in civil war to reasoning with him in a debate you possibly throw away a valuable convert to say nothing of your own danger of being correspondingly perverted into another mere dead lion.

I do not depreciate the menace of "industrial action"—i.e., the strike—in the political sphere, especially if it were controlled by the true political revolutionaries. Its example is infectious—or, to be just, I ought to say that the example which it took over from the Firemen and Seamen's Union is infectious.

**GENERAL STARVATION POLICY.** The Industrial Workers of the World have the same end in view in America, and ultimately for all nations, in advocating One Big Union. An attempt is being made in every country to set up a Triple Alliance. All the Triple Alliances would then combine to enforce their political aims by strangling industry and starving the community.

But the project will fail in England—and so everywhere—for two reasons. One is that the majority of the trade unionists who are directly affected by the strike as a political weapon. General starvation falls upon the just and the unjust and strikers as well as others have wives and children.

Another reason is that the "direct action" movement at present is in the hands of the universal nationalists, who are obliged to show that the State and the State departments are more efficient in industry than private enterprise. Yet cannot both preach faith in the State, and at the same time propose its overthrow?

Mr. Smilie, the nationalist, may or may not beat the capitalists; he is pretty certain to beat the political strike.

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## INTERNATIONAL "POLO."

## A POSSIBLE CHALLENGE.

It is asserted that the Americans, with rare sportsmanlike feeling, have tentatively approached the Hurlingham Club with a view to ascertain whether a challenge for the International Cup next year would be acceptable. An avoidance being thus within the lines of reciprocity good sportsmanship, the acceptance of a challenge is to be deprecated.

In the final tie of neither the Ranelagh Open Cup nor the Championship Cup—the two principal events of the season—was the play above mediocrity, for a first-class tournament. Nothing like test-match form was in evidence. There is a prime cause for this poverty of exhibition—the scarcity of good younger players and good ponies. The war has taken a heavy toll of both, and the places of our former best men cannot be filled this year, or even next, by those who would reasonably be chosen to replace them, but who are still serving overseas.

High efficiency of play in polo, if its continuity is interrupted for a year or more, is not to be regained at the asking, as many have found to their cost. Moreover, the break tells more heavily as the years advance. Youth will be served; and the converse is true of the afternoon of life.

Without any disparagement of the fine efforts of Major Humdall and Mr. Buxton, a looker-on at Ranelagh or Hurlingham cannot have failed to notice the dearth of really good forwards. Did he recollect the play of Major Leslie Chespe, and Mr. Osborn, whose polo has been ended in a greater game, the difficulty of replacing this grade of elder or younger player in an international match for next year must have become still more apparent. It is doubtful whether any such thing could now be collected, and it is to be hoped that the future of polo will be secured by the political strike.

less should take up a challenge for the Cup.

On the other hand, advice from America leave no room to doubt that the challengers would have an immense advantage over us, both as regards players and ponies. None of their clubs has been depleted of either as have ours. The resources of Mr. Whitney's magnificent stud of so many years from the best English animals obtainable, regardless of price, still remain to be drawn upon, and, as was the case in 1914, a very large number of other ponies, good enough even for test-match play will be instantly offered to the Meadowbrook Club by their owners. While the redoubtable Mr. Milburn is at present still serving his country on this side of the Atlantic, there are at the disposal of the challengers the services of many brilliant players, such as Mr. Stevenson, Mr. La Montagne, Mr. Beadleston, and others to be added to those of Mr. J. M. and Mr. L. Waterbury, the cunning of whose right hands has not deserted them or been interfered with by a break in the continuity of their play. It says a great deal for the sportsmanship of those in charge of the negotiations for the challenge that they should be reported to be willing to forgo the very great advantages which they are aware that they possess.

Subsidiary difficulties present themselves in the way of leadership and finance. With regard to the former, it must not be forgotten that our chance of success in 1914 came near being wrecked through ignoring the personal equation. It is only natural that those who might have a chance of playing for their country should be anxious to grasp the honour, with perhaps, the pleasant prelude of a winter holiday in Spain, if such a decision of the matter rests in the hands of the Hurlingham Club, and they will be well advised to consider the matter with care.

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CARE AND ITS CURE.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday morning—

"To nothing be anxious, but in everything by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God. And the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, shall guard your hearts and your thoughts in Christ Jesus."—Phil. 4:6-7.

I have been asked to preach about care, and along with the request came the remark that of course the subject is an old one. It is, and for that reason, always timely. I have had occasion to speak of more than one aspect of it comparatively recently, but we have not had this imperishable text from St. Paul before us.

At the outset we are struck by the two universals of the text, "nothing" and "everything." In this case they are but two words for the same thing. Each covers the whole range of life, inner, outward temporal, spiritual, and in using them the Apostle adds no reservations. It is delightful, for once in a way, to come across a rule which has no exception, a principle which can be applied without qualifying if and buts and reservations.

Here such rule for a Christian. In nothing be anxious; in everything pray, entreat, give thanks. The way of the world is the exact opposite. The way of the world is to be anxious about everything, to pray about nothing, least of all to give thanks. Care is its hallmark the moment it has to depart from light-hearted indifference. Atheism shows itself in anxiousness. I don't mean tub-thumping infidelity, which is negligible, but the practical unbelief which may creep in and fill our hearts with care though we fully believe there is a God and more or less trust that He is good.

Now, Jesus Christ took in hand to exorcise this evil spirit, to deliver men from this demon of disquietude, fear and paralysing apprehension which is with them in their down-sitting and the uprising, in their going out and their coming in, which they take with them to their nightly rest which disturbs their slumbers and meets them with the dawn. That was a great undertaking, but under the test, of actual life it is proved that the Saviour promised nothing beyond what He is able to perform when He said "Come unto me, and I will give you rest." It has been my lot in much of my ministry to have had much to do with people for whom life has been hard and would indeed have been overwhelming but for the grace given them.

I have seen many lives of heroism, not the heroism called out by a passing crisis, but maintained year after year in a spirit of hope and even in a very real sense of overcoming joy in spite of nearly every known kind and accumulation of trouble. It can be proved, by those who care to look, as a matter of present-day fact, that neither broken health, nor ruined fortunes, nor human faithlessness, neither want, nor loneliness, nor repeated bereavement; neither contempt, nor ill-usage, nor ingratitude is able to separate... believing hearts from the love of God which is in Christ Jesus our Lord. There is something which is stronger than all these, and which keeps these battered hearts still soft, still unembittered, still grateful. I know on other names for it but the name given here, "the peace of God," guarding these souls as a "harmon" keeps a beleaguered city against every assault of time and change and temptation. Man-

wonder at such lives when they pause to think of them. But their secret is an open one, the same as that of the life of Paul as he gives it here: "I have learned the secret in whatsoever state I am therein (he did not say there-with) to be content." In everything and in all things, he says, he knew how to apply this, how to be full and how to be hungry, how to be abased and how to be lifted up. "I can do all things," he concludes, "through Christ who strengtheneth me," and his life was the proof of it.

I dwell on these facts because to many these Christian counsels sound only vague and far away, though they are being exemplified close around them. When one sees the patience and courage and cheerfulness with which so many quite ordinary folk not cast apparently in the heroic mould shoulder day by day their very heavy burdens and step out looking onward and upward one knows of a truth that there is power in Christ.

I remember a discussion at a certain ministers' Conference where a strong and able but much too solemn young man poured out a complaint upon life at large from the beginning until now, life with its distresses and sorrows, "nature red in tooth and claw," and all the rest of it. As we left the room my neighbour, a man much older and who had seen much more of personal trouble, said to me, "Whoever is that poor wretch who has no Heavenly Father?" Most of us might usefully put a like question to ourselves now and again. What manner of person is this who, knowing God in Christ, is paralysed and affrighted in face of life or death or any other creature, whose heart is failing him in the hour of need, whose courage is oozing away in the warfare appointed to man upon the earth? It is one who in some thing or in everything has grown over-anxious and forgotten to count his blessings and make his requests known unto God.

"A prison is a House of Care," "A place where none can thrive."

So begins an inscription on the wall of old Tolbooth in Edinburgh. We may paraphrase it and say that a heart filled with care is a prison house where no soul can thrive. The Christian and Hopeful shut up in Doubting Castle threatened by the club of Giant Despair, forgetting all the time the key called Promise in their bosoms which could unlock its every door.

In everything let your requests be made known unto God. "Care and prayer," says an old writer, fight against each other like fire and water. True, and how care can quench the spirit of prayer all must know. But my text carries the war into the enemy's camp. Prayer is to swallow care, and that it does, experience proves.

"Oh what bliss we often forfeit," "Oh what needless pain we bear."

"All because we do not carry 'Everything to God in prayer.' Prayer is to be the Christian's habitual attitude toward God. The injunction 'Pray without ceasing' means that heart and mind are ever to be open and directed upward. Once again that is the opposite of the way of the world, whose method is to ignore God as much and as long as possible, to make of Him a mere *décor* instead of living with Him in habitual fellowship and confidence.

Supplication, to draw a distinction, suggests humble and earnest request for all and every need as the child makes its wants and wishes known in loving trust. Then thanksgiving; the Apostle introduces that almost incidentally as the natural atmosphere of Christian prayer. In marked contrast is the way of the world,

ORGAN RECITAL

The attendance at St. John's Cathedral on the occasion of the first of the series of Organ Recitals to be given on behalf of the Organ Fund, cannot be said to be encouraging to the organisers. The organist, Mr. J. W. White, rendered the organ selections in a manner showing a good knowledge of the instrument, although we do not think he got as much out of the instrument as it is capable of. The Imperial March (Elgar) is not one of that composer's best works, but the organist got all he could out of it and the performance was highly creditable. The other items were interesting and well played. The vocalists were Mrs. Otto Kong Sing, Mrs. L. Le Breton, Miss Roberts and Messrs. G. Davis, W. Jennings, C. Crispin and S. Rollett, all of whom acquitted themselves with great credit.

We cannot refrain from referring to the small attendance. When a man like Mr. White takes the great trouble he must have done to get up the recitals, we think the least the public can do is to show its appreciation by attending. The poor attendance must have been very disheartening, to say the least. One becomes more and more convinced that the public of Hongkong is becoming totally indifferent to disinterested and charitable work done by a few amongst them, which is a great pity.

DOMESTIC TROUBLES.

It was not a happy arrangement when two Chinese brothers decided to live in the same house with their wives. Neither was the arrangement that their respective amahs should take turns in sweeping the floor any better, for there was a great deal of wrangling as to the division of the work. The wife of one brother complained that her sister-in-law's amah had not swept the floor for months and that it was her own amah that did all the dirty work. The complaining lady yesterday repaired to the kitchen and spoke to her sister-in-law's amah about the matter. The latter was equally able to stand her ground when it came to using strong adjectives. Much enraged, the lady belaboured the amah with a stick. The servant called in the Police and the assault summons which the amah took out against her assailant was heard at the Magistracy before Mr. R. E. Lindsell to-day. The amah said that she did her own share of the domestic work and complained of being summarily dismissed after being assaulted. The Magistrate decided to bind both parties over.

which has no use for a God save for what it can get out of Him, and when things do not go to its mind denies and doubts, but unlike the barbarian who beats his idols when they fail to give him what he wants. "Unthankful," noted St. Paul, and truly, when he summed up the characteristics of heathenism, and surely when thanksgiving is absent the wings of prayer are clipped. A man lately told me his new version of the chorus "Count your blessings." Instead of singing "name them one by one" he made it "ton by ton." Doggerel perhaps, yet we could do with more of it. Perhaps you think that man had just come in for a big legacy. Quite the contrary, and besides that, he was helpless on his back with a wasting sickness.

Such is the way of things as I have seen them in long and pretty wide observation. Ask a roomful of millionaires to sing "Count your blessings"; you will get but a whisper. But a congregation of poor working folk will lift the roof with it any day. Such is the Christian cure for care—prayer and supplication with thanksgiving. Its result is peace is not, as often misconceived, a mere capacity for passive resignation to the inevitable. St. Paul speaks of it here under a strong military figure. It is the guardian of the palace; the armed sentry at the gate, whose challenge "who goes there?" rings out to all the black and mean and traitorous thoughts that would pass into the city of Mansoul. "Then will keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on Thee because he trusteth in Thee." Instead of a House of Care, the heart and mind thus disciplined become the Castle of the King.

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"THE ADOPTED SON."

ANOTHER CORONET THEATRE ATTRACTION.

A very powerful picture drama cast in a strong human mould was screened at the Coronet last night to large audiences at both shows. "The Adopted Son" is the feature in question and it deals with a phase of American life that will come as a surprise to many people—that showing the old-time feuds among the mountain people of Kentucky. The attractiveness of the picture from the historic point of view is greatly enhanced in other respects by the beautiful mountain scenery which fits well into the spirit of the drama. It concludes with a surprising denouement which last night pleased the audience immensely.

This picture, we understand, is the first of a series of Metro productions which will be a special feature of the Coronet's offerings to the public. If the "Adopted Son" is in any way a reflection of the general excellence of Metro productions, then it can be said that this class of film will come into great favour with cinema-goers.

The enterprise of the management of the Theatre has found a fresh outlet in the publication of an interesting weekly review, which will keep cinema-goers informed of Coronet happenings and the film world generally. It is a bright little journal, and issued gratis. The first number, which came out on Saturday, contains the promise of a cinema treat which, the publishers aver, will far surpass that sensational super-production "Intolerance."

Last night's programme will be continued for the next few nights.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 5.20 p.m. on August 11th.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS

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BANVARD CO.

THE SEASON EXTENDED.

The Banvard Company is experiencing further shipping troubles, and will now not be able to leave until Sunday. This will be good news for Hongkong theatre-goers, however, for it means that the Company will be staying further, plays before departing.

To-night and Wednesday, "Step Lively" will be put on, and the additional attractions for the rest of the season are: Thursday, "The Suffragettes"; Friday, "Vandeville and Second Act of 'The Suffragettes'"; Saturday, matinee at 4.15, "Hello, Hawaii"; and for the special benefit of the children, "Hawaii" and "The Suffragettes."

NOTICES

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FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.

S.S.	Leave Hong- kong a. out	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	7th Sept.	18th Sept.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA.

ARRATON APCAR | 2nd Sept. | Due Calcutta. 25th Sept.

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KASHIMA MARU (Omitting Keelung and Shanghai) Saturday,  
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FUSHIMI MARU (Omitting Manila) Friday, 19th Sept., at 11 a.m.  
LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez,  
Port Said & Marseilles.

INABA MARU ..... Friday, 22nd Aug. at Noon.  
KAMO MARU ..... Friday, 5th Sept. at Noon.  
MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday  
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU ..... Wednesday, 20th Aug. at 11 a.m.  
TANGO MARU ..... Wednesday, 24th Sept. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroan, San  
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BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

SHINGO MARU ..... Wednesday, 13th Aug.  
CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.  
TANGO MARU ..... Saturday, 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.  
KOSOKU MARU ..... Friday, 15th Aug.  
ATSUMI MARU ..... Tuesday, 19th Aug. at 11 a.m.

BOMBAY MARU ..... Thursday, 21st Aug.  
SHIDZUKA MARU ..... Thursday, 4th Sept. at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South  
American ports via Cape, etc.).  
TAJIMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) Middle of Aug.  
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KAMO MARU ..... 28th Aug.  
KOSOKU MARU ..... 10th Sept. "Omitting call at Shanghai"  
ATSUMI MARU ..... 25th Sept.  
TANGO MARU ..... 2nd Oct.  
SHIDZUKA MARU ..... 10th Oct. (from Yokohama)

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SEIYOMARU ..... 4th Nov.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

LOYD'S SIGNALLING.  
The Mercantile Marine Service Association wishes to draw the attention of all members of the seafaring profession to the fact that Lloyd's have renewed their system of signalling, whereby any member hoisting the Association flag and his number in the list when passing Lloyd's signal stations in the United Kingdom will be reported to his home and, by previous arrangement with the Association, a similar privilege will be accorded to any other members on board.

RESULTS.  
The Societe Maritime Francaise realised last year a net profit of 3,648,595f. The general expenses absorbed 1,322,200f, the redemption of the fleet 1,100,000f, and various payments 53,411f. The balance available therefore amounts to 1,159,985f. The assets figure in the balance sheet at 12,518,151f, and the liabilities for 5,603,506f. It is proposed to declare a dividend of 35f per share, which will absorb 700,000f. The gross profits of Les Affreteurs Reunis, of Paris, which own about twenty steamers, reached the sum of 5,968,882f in 1918, as compared with 9,232,678f in the previous year, the net profit being 3,737,099f against 4,268,938f in 1917. The dividend proposed is 50f per share, as against 35f in 1917.

POSSIBLE GLUT OF CARGO SPACE.  
Cargo-space will be a prominent problem during the coming years, and, according to an article in the *Weltwirtschaftliche Zeitung*, then it may be deficient, adequate, or excessive. Germany, having lost her entire fleet, suffers from want of cargo space, as, although her industrial requirements are small, she is forced to import large quantities of foodstuffs and raw material from abroad, and, therefore, feels the shortage of shipping. Austria-Hungary has also lost its fleet, and the new National States have great need of raw material, &c. Bulgaria and Turkey, which had no fleet worth mentioning to lose, are dependent on the ships of other nations. The Neutral States are in the happy position of having only lost portions of their fleets. Holland hopes to get back soon the ships commandeered by the Entente, and is busy with shipbuilding plans. Norway has suffered severe losses, which are not yet made up, but shipbuilding is proceeding rapidly. The position in Denmark and Sweden is similar. In Spain and Latin America, owing to insufficient shippers the progress is less rapid, but the loss in shipping during the war was not great. In the Entente countries the position varies according to the importance of the respective countries as seafaring powers. Greece has suffered much, but Italy has largely expanded its shipbuilding, as has Brazil. France will replace her losses with German merchantmen, but Belgium hopes to gain much from her own shipyards. All these countries count little in comparison with Japan, England and the U. S. A. The former has been able undisturbed to increase her fleet and largely develop her lines of steamers. England, in spite of enormous losses, has shown great activity in shipbuilding, and many of her naval dockyards will be devoted to constructing merchant vessels. The British Colonies have displayed considerable energy in the shipbuilding industry. All these efforts are, however, eclipsed by the U.S.A. where, a fleet of an unprecedented size has been built. The result of all this is, that a large excess of shipping may be counted on, especially among the Entente, which has appropriated 2,400,000 g.r.t. of German vessels. It is, therefore, only a question of when this excess will appear. It must be borne in mind that there is still a deficit of nearly five million tons to be made up. Many of the new yards are not yet completed. A great quantity of cargo space is taken up by military requirements, and there is the need of supplying starving countries with foodstuffs. Many ordinary routes also are impracticable. It may safely be said that there is no prospect of any excess of cargo-space in the near future. It is possible, however, when these special conditions disappear that the world will need less cargo-space than in 1914. Accordingly, in some years time, there will be an excess of cargo-space and rates will fall as rapidly as they have risen, while a fierce competition will rage between the various shipping countries. The nations with the smallest fleet will have the greatest difficulty.

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Tilkin	Shanghai	16th Aug.	18th Aug.	Java
Tilmanock	Java	18th Aug.	4th Sept.	Java
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MANILA	Yuen-sang	Fri. 15th Aug. at 3 p.m.
KOBE	Nam-tan	Fri. 15th Aug. at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Hang-sang	Sun. 17th Aug. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Wang	Tues. 19th Aug. at d'light.
SANDAKAN	Yuen-sang	Tues. 19th Aug. at noon.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Yuen-sang	Tues. 19th Aug. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuen-sang	Fri. 22nd Aug. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Fook-sang	Sat. 2nd Aug. at 4 p.m.
KOBE	Kwai-sang	Tues. 26th Aug. at 5 p.m.

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*Monteagle	Aug. 16	Sept. 9
Empress of Japan	Aug. 20	Sept. 10
Empress of Russia	Sept. 4	Sept. 22
Empress of Asia	Oct. 2	Oct. 20
Empress of Japan	Oct. 15	Nov. 5
*Monteagle	Oct. 23	Nov. 17
Empress of Russia	Oct. 30	Nov. 17
Empress of Asia	Nov. 27	Dec. 15
Empress of Japan	Dec. 10	Dec. 31
Empress of Russia	Dec. 25	Jan. 12
*Monteagle	Jan. 1	Jan. 25

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"ELDRIDGE" ... August 18th.

"EDMORE" ... August 25th.

"WEST HEPPBURN" ... Middle Sept.

For PORTLAND direct.

"COAXET" ... Late August.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO OVERLAND COMMON PORTS.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

Telephone 2477 & 2478 5th Floor, Hotel Manama.

SHIPPING

THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

via MANILA & SHANGHAI

STEAMER "HAROLD DOLLAR" ... 29th August.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada.

For particulars for freight apply to—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING TEL. 795.

THIRD FLOOR " 792.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination. Vessel's Name. For Freight Apply To. To be Dispatched.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haibong	D. L. Co.	13. Aug.
Tientsin via Weihaiwei & Chefoo	Chipsing	J. M. Co.	13. Aug.
Genoa	Kwado M.	O. S. K.	13. Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kosoto M.	N. Y. K.	13. Aug.
Bombay and Colombo	Saigo M.	O. S. K.	13. Aug.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	14. Aug.
Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Sorhu M.	O. S. K.	14. Aug.
Hikow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Kaifong	R. & S.	15. Aug.
Kobe	Vamsang	J. M. Co.	15. Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Quinnabaur	D. L. Co.	15. Aug.
Keelung via Swatow and Amoy	Amakusa M.	O. S. K.	15. Aug.
Manila	Yuenang	J. M. Co.	15. Aug.
Shanghai	Tungshing	J. M. Co.	15. Aug.
Shanghai	Dangsang	J. M. Co.	17. Aug.
Japan	Tijiwong	J. C. J. L.	17. Aug.
Java	Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	18. Aug.
Java	Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	18. Aug.
Japan	Tijilap	J. C. J. L.	18. Aug.
Shanghai	Wosang	J. M. Co.	19. Aug.
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	19. Aug.
Straits and Calcutta	Yatshing	J. M. Co.	19. Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Ataria M.	N. Y. K.	19. Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haizan	D. L. Co.	19. Aug.
Manila	Longsang	J. M. Co.	22. Aug.
Straits and Calcutta	Focksang	J. M. Co.	23. Aug.
Kobe	Kwaisang	J. M. Co.	23. Aug.
Saigon, Bangkok & Singapore	Shisen	O. S. K.	1. Sept.
Singapore, Colombo & Bombay	Dunera	P. & O.	7. Sept.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong—

Arthur Lopes, from Manila.

Barlow, from Madras.

Bentley, from Nottingham.

Bloomberg, from Racine Wisconsin.

Charles Stone, from Manila.

Miss Barnes, Banvard Co. from Harbin, retransmitted from Singapore.

Mayne, from Iquique.

Sebbi, from Shanghai.

Springer, from San Francisco.

Willreia, from Valparaiso.

D. de H. FARRANT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, Aug. 7, 1919.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here—

Liubarnard, from Shanghai.

Chinese Hotel, Cheechinghin, from Amoy.

Mr. Chankuanque, c/o Liang-yuanchee, No. 24 Bonham Road, from Shanghai.

Akiyama, Passenger, Celebes Maru, c/o Osaka Shosen, from Osaka.

Kiminki, from Tokyo.

Fred Keyston, Hongkong Hotel, from San Francisco, retransmitted from Shanghai.

Messrs. Bo Wah & Company, c/o Ah Sou Esq., from Shanghai.

Shingkee, from Amoy.

Leeyuen, from Shanghai.

Rason, from Tokio.

T. KRING, Superintendent.

Hongkong Aug. 8th, 1919.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer "TEENKAI"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 11th August.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th August, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 1st September, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer "TYNDAREUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 14th August.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th August, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 1st September, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1919.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Company's Steamer "LAOMEDON"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 11th August.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th Aug., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 1st September, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1919.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The Admiral Line s.s. ELD-RIDGE (Seattle Line) sailed from Kobe August 1st, and is due at Hongkong August 16th, via Moji and Shanghai.

The Admiral Line s.s. WESTERN KNIGHT (Seattle Line) sailed from Shanghai July 28th, and is due at Hongkong about August 15th, via Manila.

The Admiral Line s.s. ED-MORE (Seattle Line) sailed from Seattle July 16th, and is due at Hongkong about August 25th, via Yokohama and Kobe.

The N.Y.K. s.s. TANGO M. (Australia Line) left Sydney for this port via Australian ports and Manila on the 1st August, and is expected here on the 22nd August.

The N.Y.K. s.s. BOMBAY M. (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Rangoon and Singapore on the 31st July, and is expected here on the 20th August.

The s.s. HAROLD DOLLAR is due to arrive on the 24th inst., from Vancouver via Karatsu and Shanghai.

The N.Y.K. s.s. KOSOKU M. (Bombay Line) left Singapore for this port on the 7th Aug., and is expected here on the 14th Aug.

The N.Y.K. s.s. KASHIMA MARU (American Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 9th August, and is expected here on the 12th August.

The N.Y.K. s.s. SHINGO M. (Bombay Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 10th August and is expected here on the 14th Aug.

The N.Y.K. s.s. TOTOMI M. (Bombay Line) left Moji for this port on the 10th August and is expected here on the 14th Aug.

The P. & O. s.s. HERMLIN left Singapore for this Port on the 10th instant and is due here on the 17th instant at about daylight.

The T.K.K. s.s. PERLIA M. arrived at Yokohama August 10th and will sail August 13th, as per schedule, being due at Hongkong August 21st.

The R.M.S. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, from Hongkong on the 10th July, arrived at Vancouver on the 29th July.

TIDE TABLE.

From 11th Aug. to 17th Aug.

High Water

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SHIPPING

GOOD WILL

Amongst other cases have been submitted for consideration of the War Risks Association for claims under the War Risks Association recently are those of the claims who have suffered in their health as a result of strain to which they were subjected at sea during the war. Both were members of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild and their cases were accordingly taken in hand by this society. In one case the member in question being a man well over 40 years who had had some terrible experiences during the war, the captain has recently been notified by the War Risks Association that he has been granted an allowance at the rate of over £100 per month. He expressed his gratitude for what has been done for him in the following extract taken from a recent letter—"Words fail me to express my gratitude towards you and feel confident if it was not for you and the other officials of the Guild, a great many of the members of the Guild in general would be in the cold. Whilst the Guild every success, and all masters and officers shall join for their own good. Thanking you and all other officials." In the other case, the member has received a substantial lump sum from the War Risks Association as a result of the efforts on his behalf—his case to be reconsidered later on. He also expresses his extreme gratitude for the assistance which he has received.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES NORWEGIAN-AMERICAN LINE NEW STEAMERS.

On behalf of the Norwegian American Line (Den Norske Amerikaline) two steamers are being built by Messrs. Napier and Miller, Ltd., at Old Kilpatrick. The vessels are 435ft. overall 55ft. 6in. beam, and 37ft. deep. They are classed exclusively as Norske Veritas, says the *Anglo-Norwegian Trade Journal*. The machinery consists of three Scotch boilers and Parsons turbines, with double reduction gear driving a single screw. The boilers are adapted to burn coal or oil fuel. The oil fuel is stored in the double-bottom, which is fitted also to carry water ballast. Besides there is a large tank of 1,250 tons capacity. The vessels are intended to have a speed of 11 knots. They have a broad amidships where the captain's navigation rooms are situated. Here also is the dining saloon. The outfit of the engine room is unusually complete, special attention having been devoted to that. Mr. William Gray, representing the owners in construction of the vessels, says: "The Norske Amerikaline was founded in 1910 with a subscribed capital of about 6,000,000kr. In 1913 the company's first passenger steamers, Kristianstad and Bergensfjord, built by Messrs. Cammell Laird and Birkenhead, were completed. Since that



# OLDFAM ORE CASE

## SEIZURE BY CHINESE AUTHORITIES DECLARED ILLEGAL

The following is the written statement of the Chief Justice (Sir George Davies, K.C.) in the case of *G. F. Ober v. Shui Kee Company*, which was decided last week on the questions of fact and law arising out of the seizure of wolfram ore in question by the property of the plaintiff, and that the ownership is rightly vested in him: that the ore was seized and sold by persons purporting to be the Military Authorities at Sheklung in China; that Yau Fak purchased the ore on behalf of and as the agent for the defendants and that he caused it to be brought to Hongkong and delivered to defendants: that Tsang Sau Nam was in fact present at the sale; and further, that the plaintiff probably mistook at the interview at Hongkong on the arrival of the ore, Wong Fu, one of the defendants' witnesses, for an officer of the soldiers whom he had seen at Sheklung.

Two questions of law arise on the facts—

(1) Was the ore legally seized and confiscated at Sheklung?

(2) Was it bought in Market overt in Hongkong within the meaning of section 22 of the Sale of Goods Ordinance 1896?

In my opinion the answer to both questions is in the negative, and I shall give briefly my reasons for this conclusion. I think it is unnecessary to go into the evidence at length.

The ore was admittedly seized and sold by the Military at Tin Shui Wai owing to the refusal to pay the military tax or contribution which was imposed under the authority of General Chung, the Military Officer in Command. The question therefore is, "was there any power to impose such tax or contribution? That attempts had been made, and, probably, successfully, in some other cases, to enforce the payment, is clear from the evidence of Mr. Richardson; as is also the fact that the right to impose such a tax was entirely challenged by the Provincial Authorities at Canton."

Now it was contended by Mr. Babster that the Military Government in the Province of Kwangtung was controlled by two factions (1) in Canton and (2) at Sheklung and Waichow; that in the case of exportation of wolfram ore apart from like the Canton section contended themselves with the imposition of a Hu Chu (the Treasury permit), whereas the Sheklung section imposed a military permit. In support of this, a letter was produced from the Chinese Maritime Customs showing that General Chan Kwong Ming had informed them in April, 1918, that wolfram ore could be required to pay "a local organization contribution." The letter adds "The Chinese Maritime Customs was in no way concerned with the levying of this contribution and I am unable to say whether it was legal or not."

Now the authority of the Sheklung authorities to impose a tax was challenged at the time by the former Superintendent of Customs at Canton as being illegal, and his view is supported by the British Consul General. I will deal briefly with the evidence later, but it is admitted by the learned counsel for the defendants, what in fact is self-evident, that in order to establish the validity of the Military impost the Court must be satisfied that the existence of a *de facto* Government at Sheklung under Chan Kwong Ming has been established. He has argued that I have not done him correctly in this, that the Military Authorities, as such, in Sheklung, were recognised by the authorities in the Provincial Government at Canton, and that the two parties were each other as a *de facto* Government in the district concerned. As to this I have to say that it is not in my opinion supported by the evidence, and that were so I cannot see by what stretch of imagination it is possible for this Court to regard the position.

The position of Chan Kwong Ming as the head of the rebel and the question of the displaced authority by the *de facto* Government was left with by the Court in *Sau Nam v. H.K.L.R.* It cannot be contended that recognition by the Crown to any other than the Provincial Government of the Province, as was pointed out in *Shui Kee*, is not to be recognised; the Pro-

vincial Government under our extradition proceedings. Authorities were cited to establish that a Government is not regarded as a sovereign power unless it has been recognised by the Crown, and the affidavit of the British Consul clearly disposes of any such recognition.

As to the evidence on the legality of the tax imposed by the Military Authorities, His Excellency Loh Tcheng, who was the Superintendent of Customs at the time in question, states that the seizure was illegal, and that he reported the matter to the Military Governor and telegraphic instructions were sent to the Military Authority at Waichow ordering the release of the ore. He adds that although General Chung claimed the right to seize the goods at Waichow, not being a treaty port, he was not entitled to do so, no Military tax being rightfully due in respect thereof.

The British Vice Consul, in his affidavit, confirms that position, and says that his office has protested against the imposition of these taxes.

The evidence to the contrary is contained in the affidavit by the Secretary to the present Superintendent of Customs and as far as it goes it supports the legality of the tax and the sale by the Military authorities at Sheklung. The evidence, however, is not satisfactory. The defendant claims that he is authorised to answer certain questions on behalf of the Superintendent of Customs which had been submitted to that official. He, however, specially declined to answer certain questions in cross-examination. If the evidence had been taken in Court, answer in cross-examination would have been enforced, and it is impossible to say what the effect of the cross-examination may have been. This evidence, therefore, is very unsatisfactory and it is impossible for the Court to attach real credit to it.

I have already stated that Mr. Richardson and other witnesses speak to the attempt, in some cases successful, to impose the tax, but I arrive without doubt at the conclusion that it was unauthorised and illegal.

On the question of market overt it is clear that section 22 of the Sale of Goods Ordinance, 1896, has brought into force the same section of the Home Act (the Sale of Goods Act, 1893) relating to market overt, but it defines "Market Overt" as goods openly sold in a shop or market in this Colony in the ordinary course of the business of such shop or market.

In my opinion, the section has no application in this case. From the evidence of the defendants' witness, Yau Fak, it appears that he produced to defendants samples of the ore which he had in fact already purchased at Sheklung from the Military authorities and in respect of which he made a part payment. The defendants agreed with him to take the ore and made a part payment to him on account of it. The purchase was completed at Sheklung and the stuff was then imported into Hongkong in the name of the defendants and delivered by them. It cannot be said that the goods were sold to defendants "in a shop or market in this Colony in the ordinary course of the business of such shop." They were purchased at Sheklung, and the section of the Sale of Goods Ordinance does not in my opinion apply. What the law of Market Overt may be in China I am not called upon to consider.

I was referred by the learned Counsel for the plaintiff to the case of *Crane v. The London Dock Company*, 33 L.J. Q.B. at p. 229, where Cockburn, C.J., said "that a sale could not be considered as made in market overt unless the goods were exposed in the market for sale, and the whole transaction begun, completed and completed in the open market; so as to give the fullest opportunity to the man whose goods have been taken to make pursuit of them, and prevent them from being sold." Also to the remarks of Mansfield C.J. in *Hill v. Smith*, 6 East, at p. 451, which were cited in same judgment "All the doctrine of sales in market overt militates against any idea of a sale by sample, for a sale in market overt requires that the commodity should be openly sold and delivered in the market."

## PEACE TREATIES THE OLDER DOCTRINE

A legal correspondent of the *Times* writes:—In the 18th century peace was regarded in theory as a sort of half-time, when the combatants fraternised. It was at the best only a compromise, and Vattel, in "Le Droit des Gens," carefully explains that the treaty term, perpetual peace, merely meant that the war which was ended was perpetually ended, and that if the nations wished to fight again they must start a war with a new name. The diplomatist of Neuchâtel had no illusions as to the realities of the relations of nations in peace and war. Peace to-day and war to-morrow, and all according to the carefully drafted rules of the game, was his doctrine.

Whether that doctrine remains in force or not remains to be seen, but in any event the forms of treaties have still to be observed. A treaty is something like a contract. The parties must be competent and the signatories as fully empowered to execute the document as if it were a normal contract. The parties are regarded as free agents even if in fact one or more of them sign at the point of the sword, provided that there is anyone to sign and any independent State to support the signature. A State can hardly sign away its independence, though it can very nearly do so. The doctrine of *droit des gens* has not gone very far in what have been called international contracts. Right, and even wrong may be enforced by treaty.

But there is one limitation. A condition of things inconsistent with recognised international law may not be forced on a nation by treaty. Mr. Hall cites the case of an attempt by treaty to establish a slave trade. Such a treaty would be clearly void. But the limitation is limited in scope. The broad principles of the moral law are supposed to govern the clauses of a treaty, but it is well recognised that when the general security or the world of a continent is in question, a conquered belligerent may rightly suffer vast territorial losses, and dismemberment may be carried even to the act of dissolution. The severity of the terms is not the measure of illegality. The justice of the case is to some extent measured by the severity of the treaty. The question of illegality can only be treated by applying the principles of natural law.

But formally it must be clear that the nations bound by the treaty are really consenting parties. There must be a recognised form of government capable of authorising persons to sign the treaty. The credentials of the signatories must be verified, and to make certain more certain the treaty must be ratified by the Sovereign Powers whose duly authorised agents signed the treaty. The ratification is usually a mere act of formality among honest nations unless established reasons going to the root of the treaty are discovered in the interval between signature and ratification, or unless the ratifying nation with the knowledge of the other parties has by its constitution a well-recognised right of rejection. Until ratification the treaty is only a provisional arrangement, though in the absence of express agreement the treaty on the exchange of instruments of ratification dates back, where possible, to the day of the actual signature. The grounds on which ratification can rightly be recognised are well understood, and no doubt the possibility of delay on this ground has been considered by the representatives of the Allies. It may be that delay will take place, but it is quite usual for the provisional document to be acted upon.

It is to be hoped that the form of the treaty is such as not to give rise to difficulties on ratification, that there is no vague language which will give rise to what a great English jurist has called "the terrible litigation of States." Between the act of signing and act of ratification this very dangerous question of form will be examined in close detail by the jurists of the world. A slip in the Treaty of Munster was the beginning of much trouble as to Alsace, a careless touch in the Treaty of Utrecht helped to precipitate the Seven Years' War. These and similar dangers in regard to the language of a peace treaty have been pointed out by Lord Phillimore.

We need peculiar precautions to-day when one of the signatories is waiting for an opportunity to denounce or to refuse to ratify a treaty which in its essential justice has been forced on her

## SPORTING ITEMS

The Cambridge University cricket captain has given J. Wilson his "bye." Only three places in the team remain to be filled.

The St. Bernard directors have appointed "Jock" Dalziel as groundsman and trainer to the club. Jock is a great favourite with all athletes.

At the Mouvani Cirque, Paris, the return boxing match between Tommy Noble, the British heavy-weight champion, and Georges Carpentier has been drawn from the French boxing team competing in the "Fighting Games" on account of an accident while training, in which he injured his hand.

At the annual meeting of the Liverpool Football Club, Mr. J. M. Kenne announced to the shareholders that that would be the last time he would appear before them as chairman.

A new fast bowler, H. Howell, is playing for Warwickshire. He is said to be as fast as Hitherto Good fast bowlers are scarce just now. Howell plays football for Wolverhampton Wanderers.

At a meeting of the London Football Combination it was stated that during the past season the "gates" in Combination games amounted to £56,890, as against £27,618 the previous year.

Athletics in Scotland are badly in need of outstanding personalities at the present time. The appearance of a Halswelle, a Hugh Welsh, or a Downer would work wonders, but such performers, unfortunately, only come at rare intervals.

The challenge of Kid Herman to the winner of the Jimmy Wilde-Pal Moore match has been entertained by Mr. C.B. Cochran, who has cabled an offer of a purse of £5000 for such a contest, divided 60 per cent. to the winner and 40 per cent. to the loser.

Derby County Cricket Club have decided that professionals with a dual responsibility to this county club and a League club must elect for which of the two they will play. It is recognised, of course, that a player has a right to make his own choice, but he must henceforth be either wholly for county or for League club.

East of Fife Junior clubs are dissatisfied with their exclusion from the Fifeshire Junior League, which meantime, they complain, is practically in the monopoly of the West of Fife club. The Eastern lot hold that the League Cup, presented by the Raith Rovers, was for competition amongst all the clubs of "the Kingdom," and not for one district only. They have taken the matter up with the Starks Park official.

The Rev. F.H. Gillingham, the Rector of Bermondsey, and the Essex cricketer, is playing better just now than ever he did. His opening innings of over 80 for the Gentlemen against the Australians had much to do with the Colonials' defeat. He drives with tremendous power, and is quite the most aggressive batsman who ever played for Essex. He scored 155 not out for the Clergy against the Royal Engineers, and the Clergy were easily victorious. In one over he hit Captain N. Haig for 24 (two 6's and three 4's).

The reverend gentleman was born in Japan, and was educated at Dulwich and Durham University. In regard to the proposed alterations in rules by the New Zealand Rugby Union as regards professionalism and the play of the game, the English Union state that they would much deplore anything that would sever, or even strain the cordial relations that have hitherto existed between the Mother Country and the Dominions Overseas, but a divergence of rules would cause a lack of community of aim, and matches between the Mother Country and the Dominions would be wholly impossible. The Rugby Union had always insisted on the strict observance of amateurism, the term "amateur" being understood in its widest sense. The alterations proposed would cause the whole amateur fabric to crumble, and Rugby football would lose the prestige it at present enjoys, and would cease to hold its position as the ideal of playing the game for the game's sake, and from no unworthy motives of personal monetary gain.

at the point of the sword. It is not possible to foresee the future, to guard against all substantial causes of war, but it is possible to see that neither error nor carelessness in the formulation of peace shall prove the source of further war.

## SHELL COMPANY AND THE WAR

From the local office of the Asiatic Petroleum Company we have received a copy of a most interesting little booklet entitled "The Shell that Hit Germany Hardest," which contains a mass of information regarding the achievements of the Shell Company in the war. Some of the facts that we call from it are that during the critical year 1915 Shell's Portland cement production 80 per cent. of Britain's total output of Toluol; that 1,014,570 tons of liquid fuel were brought from abroad under the Company's system of transportation in the double bottoms or ballast tanks of ordinary merchant ships; that 10½ million gallons of Shell petrol were distributed monthly; and that from the outbreak of the war until the summer of 1917 every gallon of petrol used by the British air forces was Aviation "Shell." There are many other facts and figures cited to show the Company served the Empire in the war, and the little booklet also contains a list of distinctions gained in the war by members of the Company, as well as a Roll of Honour of "Shell" men. It is well known by now that Capt. Alcock and Lieut. Brown won the direct Atlantic flight while using "Shell" aviation spirit.

## WETS' LAST HOPES.

### U.S. PROHIBITION TO BE ENFORCED.

New York, June 19.—By a vote of 55 against 11, the Senate yesterday extinguished the last hopes of the "Wets" for the repeal of the war-time prohibition, which will therefore go into effect on July 1 unless President Wilson decrees otherwise. The vote supplies convincing proof of the control of Congress by the prohibitionists.

Mr. Phelan, of California, had submitted a motion to cancel the provision of the Agricultural Appropriation Act, prohibiting the manufacture and sale even of wines and light beers until the Army is demobilised. Though President Wilson, in his recent message had recommended its cancellation, declaring that in the opinion of his legal advisers he had no authority to veto the war-time prohibition, few even of the Democrats could be found with courage enough to challenge the hostility of the Anti-saloon League. After the vote had been taken, Mr. Phelan declared that all prospects of postponing absolute prohibition until the constitutional amendment comes automatically into force next January had disappeared.

The air to-day is filled with death cries and appeals for mercy by the "wets." At the convention of the American Neurological Society Dr. L. Pierce Clark, a well-known New York physician, entered an eloquent plea "to save the bar-tender," whom he described as a great social force and the genial friend of multitudes of light tipplers. At Philadelphia Sir St. Clair Thomson stigmatised prohibition as "absolute nonsense," and in a statement widely quoted in the American Press, said:—

"Arbitrary denial of all alcoholic stimulants could not and never would be enacted in England, and I am sure it will not be successful here. Men of all nations from the beginning of time have used alcoholic drink as a stimulant. Used in moderation it is a good thing. Deny it to all on account of the excesses of the few, and people will take to opium, hashish, tobacco in excess and other drugs. It will certainly drive many good people from the United States to other countries."

The World to-day publishes sensational quotations from what it describes as the "Booze Exchange," showing that the bull movement on the Stock Exchange is insignificant compared with the rise in the prices of liquor. The following are a few of the quotations—Scotch whisky (common), \$4 (16s.), increase since 1914, \$3.10c.; Scotch First Preferred (case goods), \$7, increase, \$5.75c.; Scotch Second Preferred (private stock), \$5, increase, \$4; Brandy (common), \$5, increase, \$3.75c.; Brandy First Preferred, \$15, increase, \$12.50c.; Champagne (common), \$12, increase, \$8.50c.; First Preferred, \$20, increase, \$12.

Clubs in New York and elsewhere are now engaged in auctioning their stocks of liquor to members, and leasing them private lockers in which a store of forbidden liquids may be kept. These lockers are guaranteed immunity from search and seizure, January, when national prohibition will be enforced.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

### WISEMAN'S

### HOME MADE

### CHOCOLATES

\$1.80 PER LB.

FRESH FROM OUR FACTORY

EVERY MORNING.

### PEEK FREANS

### BISCUITS.

A FRESH STOCK RECENTLY ARRIVED.

### WISEMAN'S

LIMITED.

### PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 15th August 1919,

commencing at 3 p.m.

at A. King's Slipway, Wanchai

The 28 Motor Boat "Boronia"

(Fitted with 4 cylinder engine. New-Sims Magneto & Paragon Reverse Gear. Awnings & side screens. Speed 9½ miles per hour)

Also

The Gael Class Yacht "Tolnetta"

(winner of 3 cups during the 1917 season, in good condition)

On view Now.

Terms: Cash on delivery

Geo. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 13th August, 1919,

commencing at 11 a.m.

(For account of the concerned) 400 Cases Provisions comprising—Laundrena, starch, oat meal, rolled oats, corn flour, corned beef and mutton, sheep and ox tongues, pickles, Navy sance, vinegar, beef dripping, hams, bacon, table butter, Australian assorted jam, golden syrup, American cheeses, assorted biscuits etc. etc.

also

2 cases Medicine Oil

2 bales Canvas (8 oz.)

11 cases Brass lamp burners

3 cases Grass Cloth

1 case Silk

On view from Tuesday, the 12th August, 1919.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

Geo. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

### THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office: 5 Des Voeux Road (at Bank of China Building). Now is the Time to Start Your Account SAVING OR CURRENT. Your own Account of Resources assured. You FREEDOM OF ACTION SELF-RESPECT. Enquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be Welcome. J. USANG LY, Manager. Hongkong, 14th July, 1919.

### WANTED

WANTED: By a person from Mauritius, information as to the whereabouts of a person named A. B. C. who has been missing since the 1st of January, 1919. Any information will be gratefully received.

### NOTICE

### THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

### HONGKONG STATION

### TELEGRAMS TO GERMANY

Telegrams can now be accepted for Germany at the rate of \$1.10 per word.

T. KRING, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1919.

### NOTICE

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

### THE DIVIDEND DECLARED

for the Half Year ending 30th June 1919 at the rate of Two Pounds five shillings sterling per share is payable on and after MONDAY the 11th day of August, Current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By order of the Court of Directors, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

### NOTICE

1. The Custodian in China of Enemy Property hereby invites tenders by British Subjects for the purchase of the leasehold property situate in the BRITISH CONCESSION SHAMEN, and known and registered at H.B.M. Consulate-General at Canton as Lot Number 57A (Eastern half) which leasehold property is held subject to the Lessees' covenants and the conditions contained in a Crown Lease of the said Lot for 63 years terminating on the 3rd day of September, 1960. This property, which was lately occupied by W.H.H. Brookstead, has an area of 6,322½ sq. ft. and is situate on Central Avenue. A Residence, Servants' Quarters and small Godown are built upon the site.

2. The Custodian further invites tenders by British Subjects for the purchase of the leasehold property situate in the BRITISH CONCESSION SHAMEN, and known and registered at H.B.M. Consulate-General at Canton as Lots Numbers 43 Section B and 65 which leasehold property is held subject to the Lessees' covenants and the conditions contained in two Crown Leases of the said Lots respectively, the first for 99 years terminating on the 2nd day of September, 1960, and the second for 73 years terminating on the 3rd day of September, 1960. This property, which was lately occupied by Carlowitz and Company, has an area of 20,213 sq. ft. and is situated on Central Avenue and North Avenue. A Residence, Godowns and Compro's Quarters are built upon the site.

3. Particulars and conditions of sale of either of the above properties may be obtained by applying in Canton to H.B.M. Consul-General, in Hongkong to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and in Shanghai to the Custodian direct.

4. Inspection of the properties can be arranged by applying to H.B.M. Consul-General at Canton.

5. Tenders in writing for either of the properties, which should be addressed to "The Custodian in China of Enemy Property, 20, Yuen Ming-Yuan Road, Shanghai," so as to reach him not later than the 1st day of September, 1919, must be so framed as to remain open for acceptance on or before the 15th day of September, 1919.

6. The Custodian is not bound to accept the highest or any tender received.

### ATLANTIC MORSON

Chief Clerk in Charge of Enemy Property, 20, Yuen Ming-Yuan Road, Shanghai.



# HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (LOCAL).

Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

## DAY SIGNALS.

### MEANING.

1. (RED) A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
2. Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.)
3. South (S.E. to S.W.)
4. East (E.E. to S.E.)
5. West (N.W. to S.W.)
6. Gale expected to increase.
7. Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a calm signal has been displayed it will mean that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal. It will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Western Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

## NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps.)

1. WHITE LIGHT
2. WHITE LIGHT
3. GREEN LIGHT
4. GREEN LIGHT
5. WHITE LIGHT
6. GREEN LIGHT
7. GREEN LIGHT
8. GREEN LIGHT
9. GREEN LIGHT
10. GREEN LIGHT

## SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

When land signals are displayed in the Harbour a CODE will be exhibited at the following stations:—  
GAP ROCK  
WAGLAN  
STANLEY  
ABERDEEN  
SAC KI WAN  
SAC KUNG  
SHA TAU KOK  
TAI PO

# HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (NON-LOCAL).

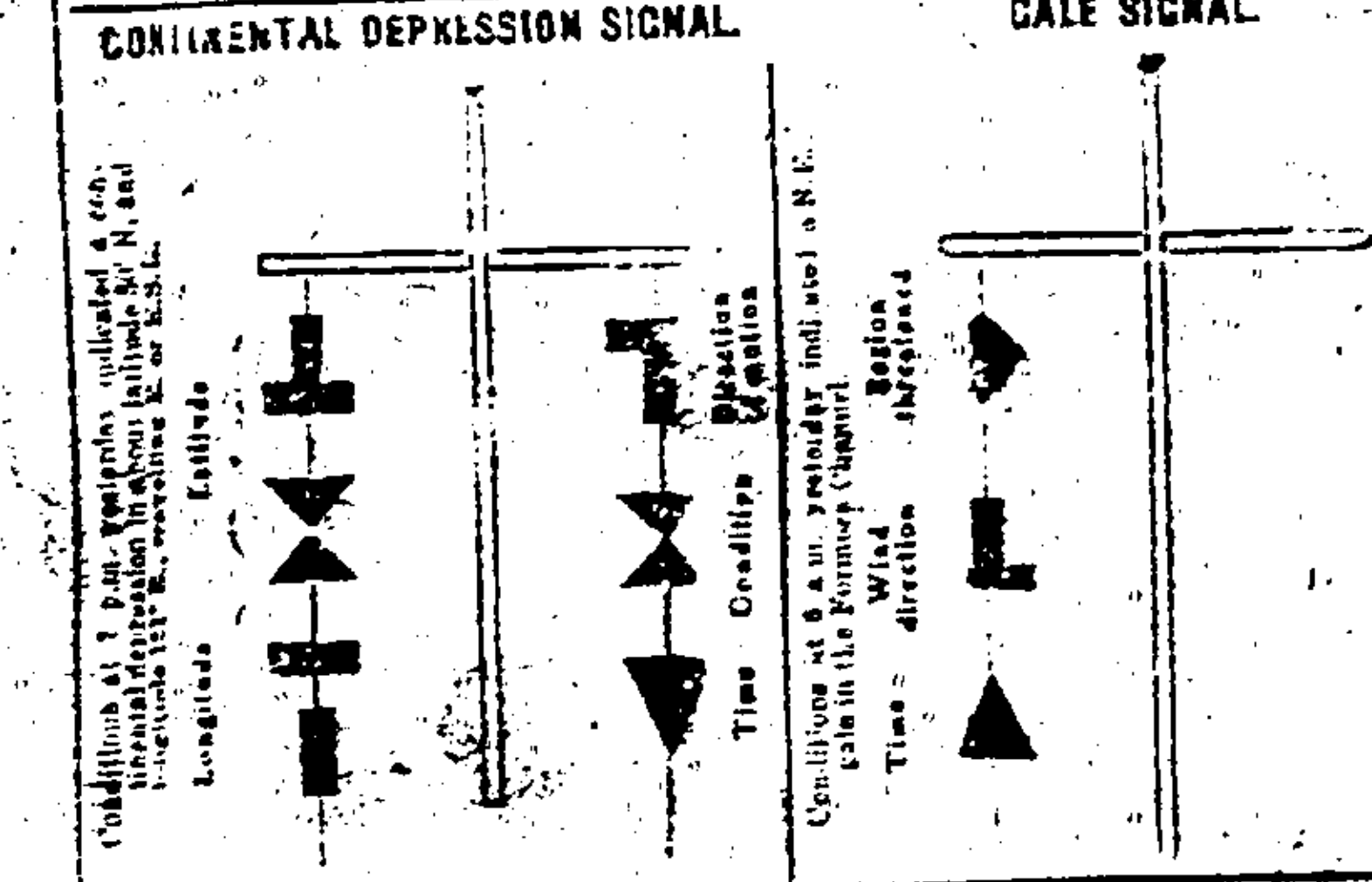
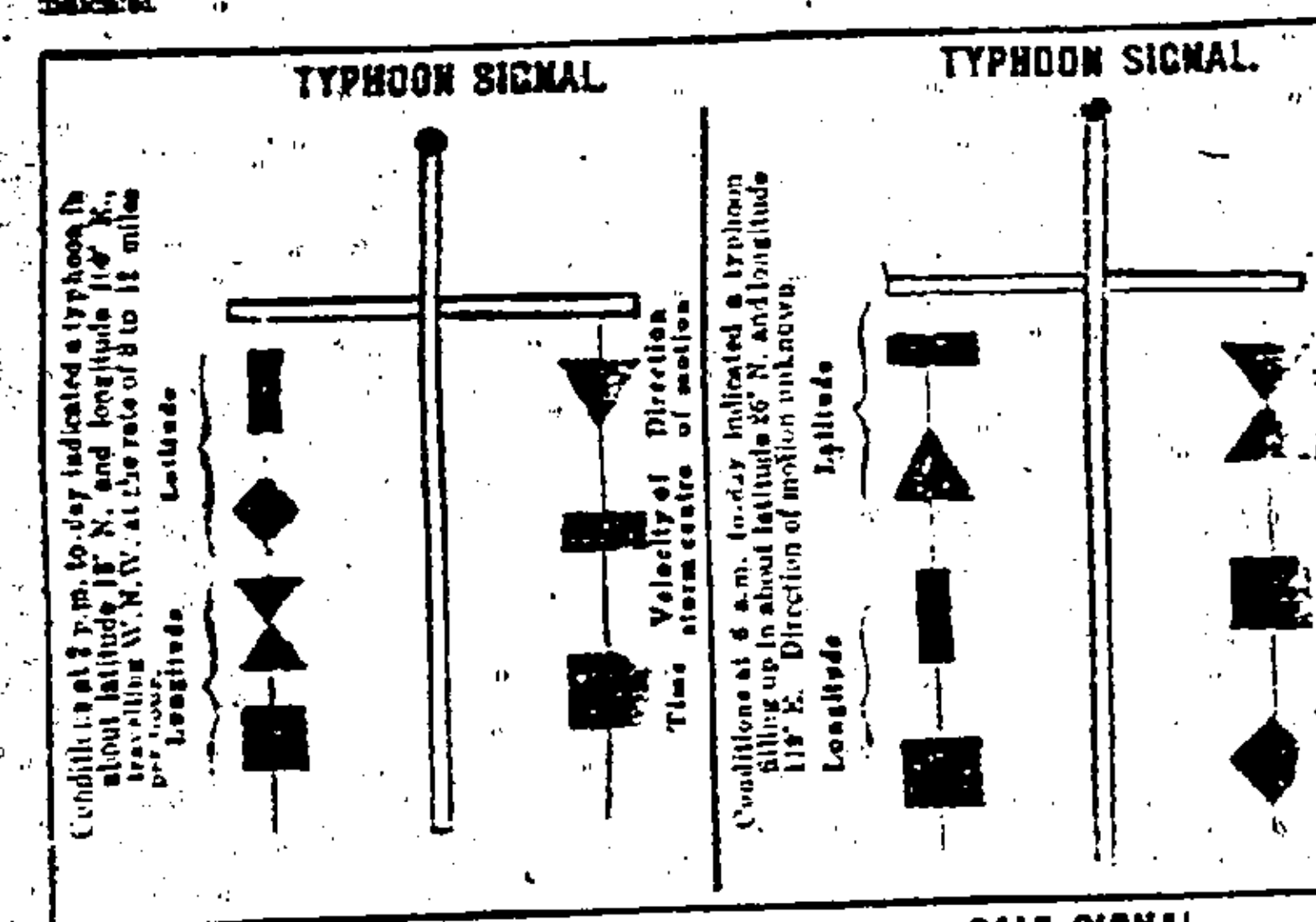
Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

1. -
2. -
3. -
4. -
5. -
6. -
7. -
8. -
9. -
10. -

They are displayed at the main signal station, and at the following stations:—  
Trunkoon and Continental  
Depression Signals  
Gale Signals

## EXPLANATION OF THE SIGNALS.

The two upper signals of each group indicate the direction of the typhoon or depression, and the lower signal indicates the force of the wind. The upper signals are hoisted at the main signal station, and the lower signals are hoisted at the following stations:—  
Trunkoon and Continental  
Depression Signals  
Gale Signals



CAUTION.—Under the most favourable circumstances the position signal indicates only the approximate direction and force of the typhoon or depression. It is not to be relied upon for the purpose of navigation. It is to be used only as a guide to the direction and force of the wind.

## Table No. 1.—Direction Signals.

UPPER SYMBOL OF HOIST.

1. -
2. -
3. -
4. -
5. -
6. -
7. -
8. -
9. -
10. -

## Table No. 2.—Velocity and Condition Signals.

MIDDLE SYMBOL OF HOIST.

1. -
2. -
3. -
4. -
5. -
6. -
7. -
8. -
9. -
10. -

## Table No. 3.—Time Signals.

LOWEST SYMBOL OF HOIST.

1. -
2. -
3. -
4. -
5. -
6. -
7. -
8. -
9. -
10. -

## Table No. 4.—Regions Threatened by Monsoon Gales.

1. -
2. -
3. -
4. -
5. -
6. -
7. -
8. -
9. -
10. -

# EARLIER TELEGRAMS

## AMERICAN DEAR LIVING

Washington, Aug. 9.  
President Wilson, addressing Congress on the dearness of living, recommended the continuation of the Food Control Act with substantial penalties for profiteering, including criminal prosecution. He urged legislation requiring foods released from cold storage to be priced the same as when they entered, also a Federal licensing system to ensure competitive selling. He appealed for prompt ratification of the Peace Treaty because permanent relief was impossible while the country was neither at war or peace. He said the demands for higher wages were justified if there were no other means of enabling men to live.

## STRUGGLE FOR OREGA

Archangel, Aug. 8.  
There has been hard and intermittent fighting since the Orega mutiny. A Russian force, supported by British gunners, attempted to recapture Orega. They were attacked by Bolsheviks, part of whom were disguised as peasants and women. They got in the rear of the Russians but the latter, escaped to the woods. Subsequently a British monitor anchored off Orega. Russian detachments landed in face of a desperate resistance and captured part of the town after ceaseless house to house fighting. The Bolsheviks were reinforced and forced back the Russians who withdrew after evacuating refugees. Immediately afterwards two British monitors shelled Orega for eleven hours with seven-inchers, mazing the town.

## ULSTER.

Dublin, Aug. 9.  
Sir Edward Carson, presiding at a special meeting of the Ulster Unionist Council at Belfast, dealt with the necessity for preparation for Ulster to prevent encroachment on her liberties. The meeting decided to revise the Ulster political organisations, including the Ulster Clubs which were left in abeyance during the war, and to commemorate Covenant Day by religious services throughout Ulster on September 28. It is arranged that Sir Edward Carson inaugurate the political campaign in September.

## IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

London, August 9.  
The Board of Trade has issued regulations determining what articles will benefit by the Imperial Preference provisions of the 1910 Finance Act as being of genuine Empire origin and fixing the proportions of value of consignments so benefiting. They state goods shall not be deemed to be manufactured in the British Empire unless twenty-five per cent. of the total value is the result of labour within the Empire.

# THE PASSION FOR "MAKING EXAMPLES."

MR. G. B. SHAW CONDEMNS THE POLICE SYSTEM.

M. G. B. Shaw, addressing a meeting of the Police and Public Vigilance Society at the Essex Hall, urged the need for safeguards to counterbalance the present system for securing convictions. This system, he said, was represented by the police force, magistrates, judges, and the Home Secretary, and was based on the making of "examples."

## ANOTHER SCOTLAND YARD.

"We should not only have a Bar instructed by the Crown, but we ought to have a Bar in every police court consisting of men whose business it should be specially to defend prisoners. There ought to be—I mention this to illustrate what I mean—another Scotland Yard, employing detectives whose business should be not to detect crime but weaknesses in the evidence brought by the police. In that force promotions should go by acquittals rather than by convictions."

In alluding to the case of Mr. Bertrand Russell, Mr. Shaw added: "Never in my lifetime has there been such a large number of extremely honest, high-minded, ultra-respectable people about who have been in prison."

Dr. Clifford: Hear, hear.  
Mr. Shaw: I am astonished that Dr. Clifford has escaped.  
Dr. Clifford (smiling): I have tried to get there.

Mr. Shaw: Yes, and if you are not careful you will succeed. To tell the truth, I would rather let them to try it on Dr. Clifford (Laughter).

OUR CRUEL PRISON SYSTEM.  
"Our prison system," added Mr. Shaw, "is horribly wicked. It leaves every man who touches it worse than it found him. It is hideous and stupidly cruel. It is the most degrading and demoralising system in the world."

it seems to me that in a very short time every honest man in the country will have done six months and got to know something about it." (Laughter.)

Turning to the case of the conscientious objectors, Mr. Shaw proceeded: "Mrs. Stephen Hobhouse told me that she was speaking to the Lord Chief Justice on the subject of her son, who was a conscientious objector. He was exceedingly sorry when he heard it, and expressed a hope that she was able to write to him and to send him food. Then she replied, 'Do you mean to say you have been practising and sentencing men to prison all your life and yet are not aware that I cannot send him anything that he can only write to me once a month, and that I may only see him with bars between us?'"

"The Lord Chief Justice," said Mr. Shaw, "knew nothing of this. Every magistrate, every judge, every Lord Chief Justice, and every man in this country concerned in sending men to prison ought to do three months' imprisonment in order to learn what it does mean." (Loud laughter.)

NO JUDGES OVER 35.  
"Most of our judges are far too sentimental. When a man gets to 40 he is guided by his passions, which get worse as he gets older. (Laughter.) But there is a purity of intellect and a passion for justice about youth. No man over the age of 35 should be allowed on the Bench. After that age he should come down to the Bar, where he can give free vent to his temper." (Laughter.)

"The idea that age and experience are a guarantee of justice is not true. Judges are mostly too old. But a jurymen chosen from a list of ratepayers is more impartial and representative. He is not selected by an elaborate system of lies, like members of Parliament—at least into the Commons—unless he is an entirely morbid specimen of humanity. (Laughter.) I think the House of Lords is more representative than the Commons because there a member is the son of his father." (Laughter.)

# A CAPITAL TREAT AT THE VICTORIA.

TO-NIGHT AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE  
THE STRING BAND FROM THE S.S. "COLOMBIA,"  
WILL PLAY A CAPITAL SELECTION OF MUSIC.  
FOR THE FIRST TIME THE THEATRE WILL SCREEN

## "THE CANDY GIRL."

A SWEET PICTURE FEATURING MISS GLADYS

## HULETTE.

COME AND WITNESS THE SURRENDER OF THE  
GERMAN WARSHIPS AND U-BOATS.

## NOTICE.

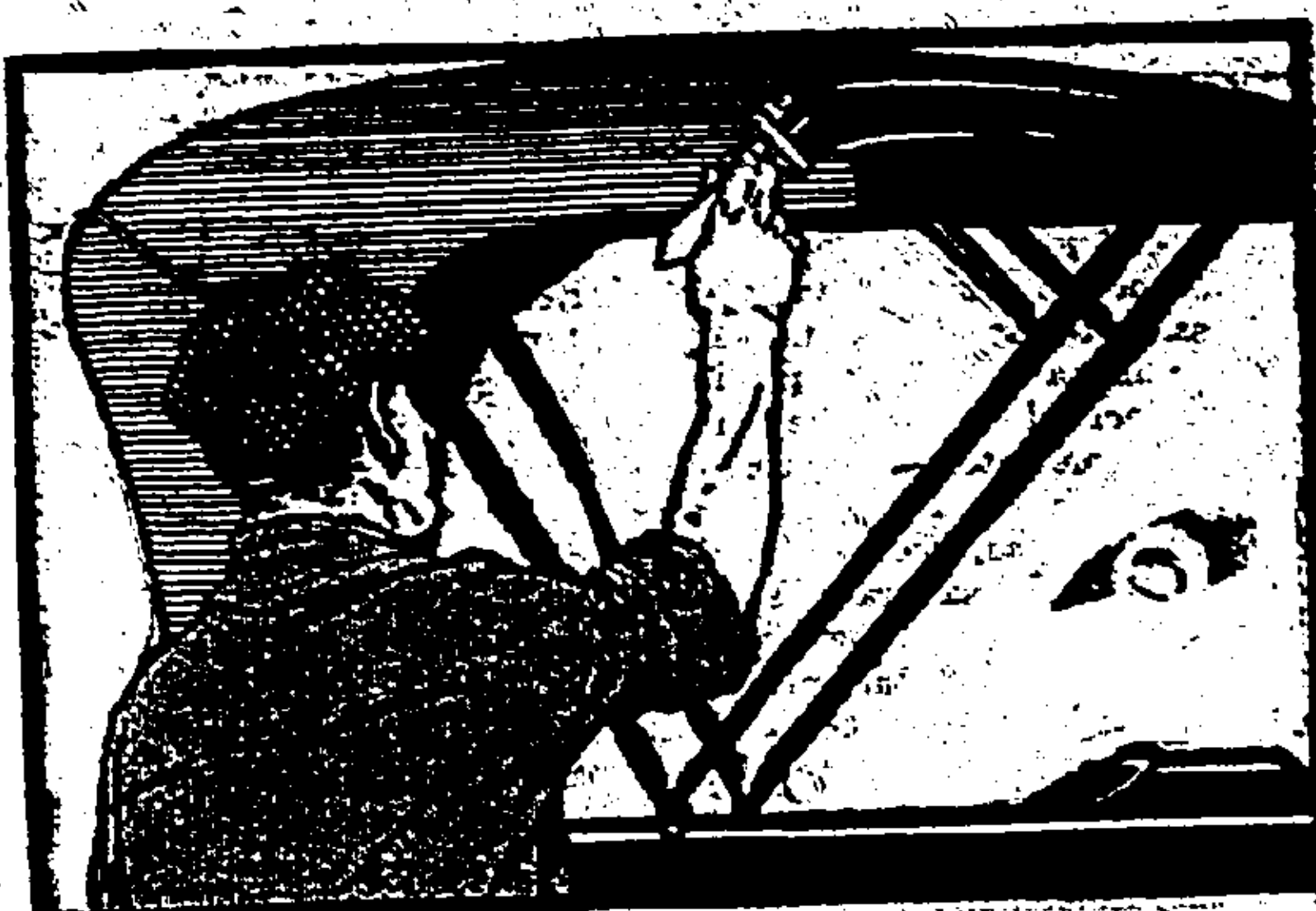
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Carlson A. Mehta Dr. M. S.  
Ellis J. Q. Neef A. W. de  
Gulje R. A. Owens W. J.  
Green F. W. Prytherch P.  
Green Mrs. Polodsky I. S.  
Higgins G. Roche A.  
Harrison S. Roberts Capt. R. P.  
Hendry J. Richmond F. H.  
Hitt T. Roberts G.  
Horne Mr. & Mrs. Skinn W.  
G. W. Shannon S. L.  
Horne Master O. Scoboff E.  
Horne Miss V. Taylor 2/Lt. A. V.  
Horne Miss E. Vries W. de  
Hokins J. S. Vaughan W. A. M.  
Johnstone J. H. Waters A.  
Johnstone R. J. Woodward J.  
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Kolsfeld Mrs. L. Williams D.  
Van Wright G. L.  
Lambdin A. Waterhouse Dr.  
Lambin Miss E. C.  
E. G. Wiernian Mrs. S. A.  
Love W.

provisions of the Court of Criminal Appeal to give Judges power to order a new trial whenever they think it is in the interests of justice. The resolution also asked for the extension of the Act of 1907 to cover appeals from police courts to Quarter Sessions. Miss Florence Underwood, in seconding the resolution, pointed out that the present provisions of the Act of 1907 were very defective.



# Are Your Top and Side Curtains Gray and Dusty?

If so, you, yourself, can easily, quickly and inexpensively make them look like new with

## JOHNSON'S BLACK-LAC

It will only take an hour or two and the car is ready for use immediately as this wonderful product dries instantly. One coat gives a rich, black, waterproof finish—just like new.

## For Mohair or Leather Tops

Johnson's Black-Lac gives equally good results on mohair, leather and imitation leather tops. It goes on easily and quickly without a lap or streak. It does not rub off on the hands or clothing. Just the thing for renewing automobile and carriage upholstery.

## For Worn Metal Parts

Johnson's Black-Lac should be used to touch up worn, rusty, leathers, tire rims, running boards, radiators, lamps, guards—and in fact all metal parts. It is not only a matter of making your car look better, but in using Johnson's Black-Lac, deterioration, rust and destructive wear are prevented.

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SOLE AGENTS.

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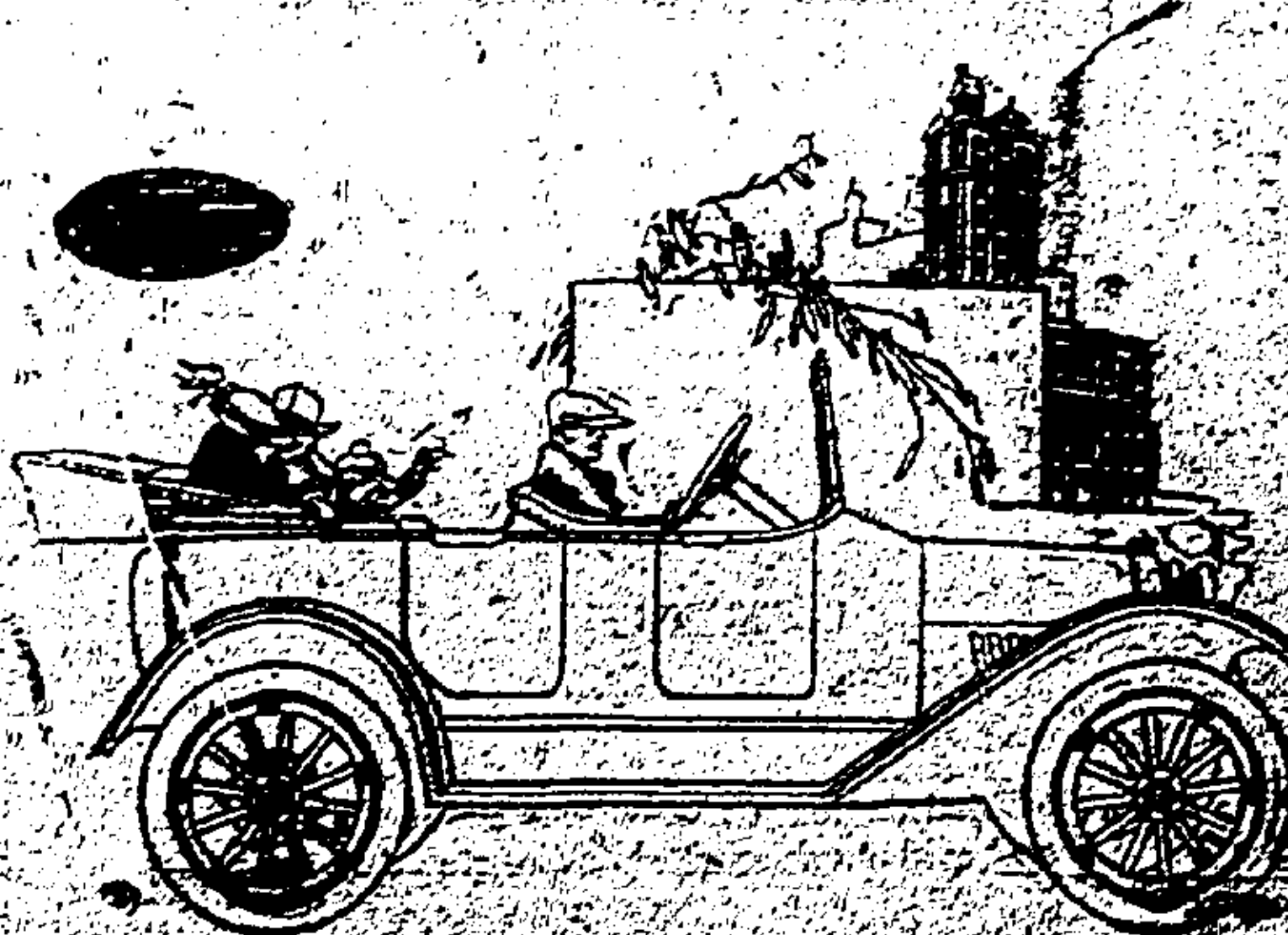
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HIGHEST PRICES ELECTRICALLY EQUIPPED CAR  
IN THE WORLD.  
SOLE AGENTS.  
W. R. TOXEN & CO.



## EARLIER TELEGRAMS

## HUNGARIAN AFFAIRS.

Budapest, Aug. 7.

Premier Friedrich, interviewed by Reuters, said: "The removal of the Peidl Cabinet was essential because it was a Bolshevik body. The Archduke came to Budapest at 10 a.m. yesterday, escorted by Hungarian officers. He conferred with the British General Gordon, American Colonel Ley and Italian Colonel Romanelli and then formed the Cabinet, entirely of bureaucrats. The Archduke conferred again at two in the morning with the heads of the Allied Missions, reaching a satisfactory agreement. The Rumanians did not participate in the conference."

The Archduke's movement originated in aristocratic and official circles. It is strongly of a Royalist character. The Hungarian officers are again wearing their smartest uniforms and all their decorations.

The Archduke's signature to the proclamation "Archduke Joseph, Field Marshal" is much commented on. Hitherto he has described himself as "Joseph Hapsburg." His sudden intervention is viewed apprehensively by thoughtful politicians.

The Rumanians are assuming control of the administration and apparently intend remaining. The press censorship is most severe. Most of the papers have been suspended. The Rumanians suppressed the announcement from Paris that four Entente Generals were coming to Budapest. Rumanian soldiers are robbing houses and persons and permitting excesses in the provinces. They arrested several hundred Budapest citizens, mostly Jews suspected of Bolshevik connections. The Rumanians captured Czerny, the leader of the Bolsheviks under Szamnelly, at Stuhlweizenburg.

Budapest, Aug. 7.

Archduke Joseph, interviewed by Reuters, said: "It is impossible to say whether the future Government of Hungary will be monarchical or republican. That question will be solely decided by the National Assembly which will be elected immediately the Rumanians leave the country. It is impossible to attempt to hold elections during the Rumanian occupation. The elections will be conducted on universal franchise, every man and woman over twenty-four voting. The present situation in Hungary is very critical. The Rumanians have stopped the railways, telegraphs and telephones and are preventing food from reaching Budapest. The new Government will not negotiate with the Rumanians but will rely on the Entente."

Budapest, Aug. 8.

The Rumanians have swept the country bare of provisions for miles around Budapest. The American food mission at Vienna, in response to urgent appeals, has undertaken to feed the school children of Budapest. Anti-Jewish feeling is very strong in Budapest. Many Jews have been beaten in the streets and dragged from cabs and trams. Rumanian troops looking on laughingly and inciting the Hungarians to further attacks on the Jews.

Budapest, Aug. 8.

The new Ministry at its first meeting on Friday resolved to recognise Archduke Joseph as Regent until the National Assembly is elected. The Ministers swore allegiance to the Archduke.

Vienna, Aug. 9.

General Gordon at Budapest yesterday visited the Rumanian commander to protest against the excesses of the Rumanian troops. The Rumanian commander declined to accept General Gordon's letter of protest.

Berlin, Aug. 9.

A number of Hungarian statesmen departed from Vienna for Budapest yesterday by a special train placed at their disposal by the Entente. They included Lorasce, prospective Premier, Count Steiner, Bethlen representing the Szardian Counter-revolutionary Government, and Garami the Socialist leader.

Bern, Aug. 9.

It is reported from Vienna that Dovesak, Minister in the Peidl Cabinet at Budapest, has been assassinated.

Copenhagen, August 9.

A message from Budapest says the new Government has been inundated with congratulations on the removal of the Soviets.

Paris, Aug. 10.

The Archduke Joseph has telegraphed to the Supreme Council announcing the intention of the Hungarian Government to execute the armistice and asking recognition.

Official quarters in Paris have received information from Budapest that the Rumanian authorities do not manifest any willingness to comply with the instructions of the Conference.

Mr. Hoover has gone to Budapest to investigate the food situation.

Bukharest, Aug. 10.

It is semi-officially stated that reports of the excesses of the Rumanian troops are invented by the German press and Bolsheviks.

## FOOD CONTROL.

London, Aug. 9.

The Food Controller announces the resumption of the control of distribution and prices of imported bacon, hams and lard.

The text has been issued of the Profiteering Act 1919 which empowers the Board of Trade to investigate prices, receive complaints of unreasonable profit and after hearing the parties to issue an order fixing the price, requiring the seller to reply to an excess complaint and requiring the complainant to purchase at such price. Alternatively the Board may prosecute the seller in a Summary Court where he will be liable to a maximum fine of £200, or four months. Where a Company is convicted every Director and officer is deemed to be guilty unless he proves non-complicity. The Act does not apply to controlled articles. The Board may delegate powers to local committees appointed by the local authorities. The seller will have the right to appeal to Appeal Tribunals appointed by the Board. The Board may authorise local authorities to trade in articles to which the Act applies. All information will be treated as confidential. The powers of the Board of Trade will be exercised jointly with the Food Controller regarding articles food and continue in force for four months.

## UPPER SILESIA.

Paris, August 9.

It was decided during a plebiscite in Upper Silesia that the Big Four should send equal detachments to maintain order.

## ALTITUDE RECORD BROKEN.

Paris, Aug. 9.

The Frenchman, Maurice Whymann has beaten the world's highest record with a passenger, reaching 29,000 feet.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS

## INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

London, Aug. 9.

The Liverpool tramway strike has been settled. A Conference at London between the Coal Controller, the Minister of Labour, South Yorkshire coalowners, Yorkshire miners and the Secretary of the Miners' Federation with a view to settling the Yorkshire miners' strike was abortive. Meanwhile the industrial situation in Yorkshire is worsening. It has been arranged to feed children and families in some districts who are semi-starving owing to factories closing down.

The Bakers' Union has authorised the resumption of work where employers are prepared to concede all the Union's demands. It is anticipated this will immediately relieve the situation as a number of large co-operative houses, together with many other employers in London have offered to concede all the demands, but hitherto the Union forbade operatives resuming. To-night's Conference of masters and men has issued a statement recommending that when men have accepted arbitration as regards hours and wages which employers and the Ministry of Labour favour and have resumed work there will be a further conference to consider improvements of conditions on night-work.

The Commissioner of Police announces that the strike is over and annual leave is being resumed. He congratulates all ranks on the way they have upheld the traditions of the force.

London, August 9.

Apparently it is going to be a fight to the finish in the strike of 900,000 Yorkshire miners. The Coal Controller today told the men's leaders it was impossible to concede their demands. To do so would mean a strike in every coalfield of the country for similar concessions. Conferences with a view to settlement will be arranged. It is believed the funds of the strikers will only last another fortnight. Already £250,000 has been spent in strike pay.

London, August 10.

A meeting of operative bakers decided to return to work immediately on the assurances of the Ministry of Labour that the Government will introduce a Bill abolishing night baking. The men agreed to accept arbitration respecting hours and wages providing all strikers are reinstated.

## THE BOLSHEVICS AND THEIR BRETHREN.

Lucerne, August 9.

The report of the Commission Internationale, while strongly protesting at the Allies' supporting Admiral Koltchak, declares that the Internationale cannot evade the obligation to understand the protest by the Russian Socialists against Bolshevik oppression. Therefore it proposes a commission of inquiry to visit Russia thereabout.

## STARVING PETROGRAD.

Stockholm, Aug. 9.

It is reported from Petrograd that the Chief Commissary has issued a proclamation appealing to the agricultural organisations for more food. The population is famishing. Prices are fantastic, bread being at 130 roubles a pound and sugar at 12 roubles per lump. Disease is raging.

## OBITUARY.

Berlin, August 9.

The death is announced of the famous Professor Haekel. Florence, August 10. The death has occurred of the composer Leoncavallo.

## TURKEY'S FUTURE.

Paris, Aug. 9.

It is reported from Constantinople that the American Mission which has been inquiring the wishes of the population as regards the mandate for Turkey has so far come to no decision.

## TRADE RETURNS.

London, August 9.

In yesterday's message the increase in exports should read £44,000,000. The trade returns surpass all previous records both in imports and exports.

## EXPLOSION IN MUNITIONS DEPOT.

Lille, Aug. 9.

An explosion has occurred in a munitions depot near Bailleul. So far three civilians are known to have been killed and 30 wounded, exclusive of the casualties among British soldiers, Chinese labourers and German prisoners.

## BELGIUM RATIFIES PEACE TREATY.

Brussels, Aug. 9.

The Chamber has unanimously ratified the Peace Treaty.

## AMERICAN STRIKE SITUATION.

Paris, August 9.

The Associated Press learns, it is reported here, that General Pershing has been recalled home suddenly. The only reason given is believed to be in connection with the strike situation in the United States.

## STRIKE CALLED OFF.

Paris, Aug. 9.

The Executive of the Western International decided to call off the strike.

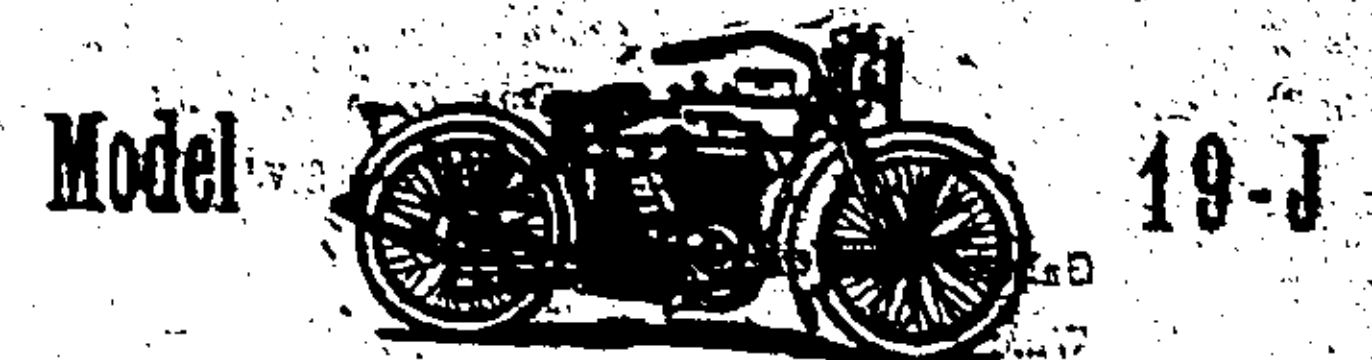
## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## CAMMELL LAIRD'S PLANS.

Negotiations are understood to be far advanced for the acquisition of the National Ordnance Factory at Nottingham by Messrs. Cammell, Laird and Co. (Limited), of Sheffield, Bigghead and Penistone. It is believed that the factory will be adapted to the manufacture of steel railway wagons of the most approved type. The need for railway wagons is acute, and the lack of wagons is one of the main contributory causes of the congestion at the ports. Not improbably the company may turn later to the manufacture of passenger coaches, but steel goods wagons are the object immediately in view. The enterprise, it is believed, should dovetail in admirably with Messrs. Cammell, Laird and Co.'s works at Sheffield, where springs, tires, and other parts of the wagons could be built. It is not unlikely that when the transaction is carried through a new company allied with Messrs. Cammell, Laird and Co. will be formed. The proposed conversion of the Nottingham Ordnance Factory was not mentioned by Mr. Kellaway in the list of changes from war to peace work referred to in his munition speech in the House of Commons. The factory at Nottingham has already passed through three phases. It was one of the many large national factories built in the autumn of 1915, after the severe shortage of high explosive shells had been allowed to become known in July, 1915. Messrs. Cammell, Laird, and Co., together with a number of other large firms, were approached by the Government with a view to the construction and management of national factories. The first negotiations with the Ministry of Munitions took place on July 16, 1915; by September 25 the first ironworks were erected at Nottingham, and by April, 1916, half the necessary shell machines had been delivered and the work of production had started. The company undertook the design, erection, and management of the factory without any remuneration, commission or profit of any kind, and it seems appropriate that the company should now be acquiring works which it had built in a time of war crisis. The factory was laid out for the manufacture of 2,000 9.2 shells and 6,000 6in. high-explosive shells per week. Actually the weekly output reached was 5,000 9.2 shells and 13,500 6in. shells. During the period of construction the design of the 6in. shells was entirely changed twice. By June 11, 1918, there had been delivered 993,149 shells, of which 210,262 were 9.2 shells, 685,801 were 6in. shells, and 97,086 were for the Italian Government. It was stated that the cost of the production of both the 9.2 and the 6in. shells was so low that during the 18 months a very large amount was saved to the State, which fully paid for the original cost of the factory. The second phase began with the construction of 18-pounder guns. The first intimation was received in March, 1917, that the Ministry of Munitions would, owing to the shortage of gun-repairing facilities in the country, require the factory to undertake repairs to 18-pounder guns, as well as to manufacture certain gun parts. By December 4, 1917, the first four new 18-pounder guns were delivered, and in all 588 guns were repaired and 334 were built. While machines for the construction of these guns were being installed, information was received that the factory would be required for the construction of 6in. long-range guns, and the work of preparing the plant for this work proceeded throughout the winter of 1917-18, while the 18-pounders were being built. On October 1, 1917, the name of the factory was changed from the National Projectile Factory to the National Ordnance Factory, and by the end of March, 183 of the 6in. gun machines had been delivered out of the 350 ordered. On September 21, 1918, the first new 6in. gun was completed and dispatched. At the date of the signing of the Armistice the output of the factory has just reached 11 guns per week. It is hoped that with the conclusion of Peace, arrangements will be soon completed for the factory, designed to meet a crisis of war, to be converted into works for meeting a peace crisis in industry. "Entirely in connection with this development Messrs. Cammell, Laird and Co. are known to be giving up their large financial interest in the 'Laird, Cammell, and Co. (Limited)', in connection with the principle of making up the difference between the cost of the different parts of the

## NOTICE

## HARLEY-DAVIDSON



The Electrically Equipped

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Utility and Recreation.

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## HONGKONG TAILORING CO.

LADIES AND GENTS TAILORING DRAPERS, &amp;c.,

No. 1c, D'Aguiar Street, Central, HONGKONG.

TEL 2880.

## WILLIAM C. JACK &amp; CO., LTD.

WHATEVER IS WORTH DOING IS WORTH DOING WELL

Is the motto of our Wanchoi Workshops They are equipped for:-

General Engineering and Electrical Work  
Electro silver and nickel Plating  
Tinning, Baking and Bronzing  
Repair work of any description  
And above all our prices are right and we can give prompt delivery.



## Noble's VALUE IS WORLD FAMOUS

Famous, not only in the Old Country, but throughout the World, are the superb values obtainable from John Noble's.

You should send to-day for the wonderful 68 page Catalogue, giving full particulars and hundreds of illustrations of the very latest styles in Women's, Men's and Children's Wear, Dress Materials, Footwear and all kinds of Household Requirements, such as Linens, Sheetings, Curtains, Bedding, Cutlery, etc.

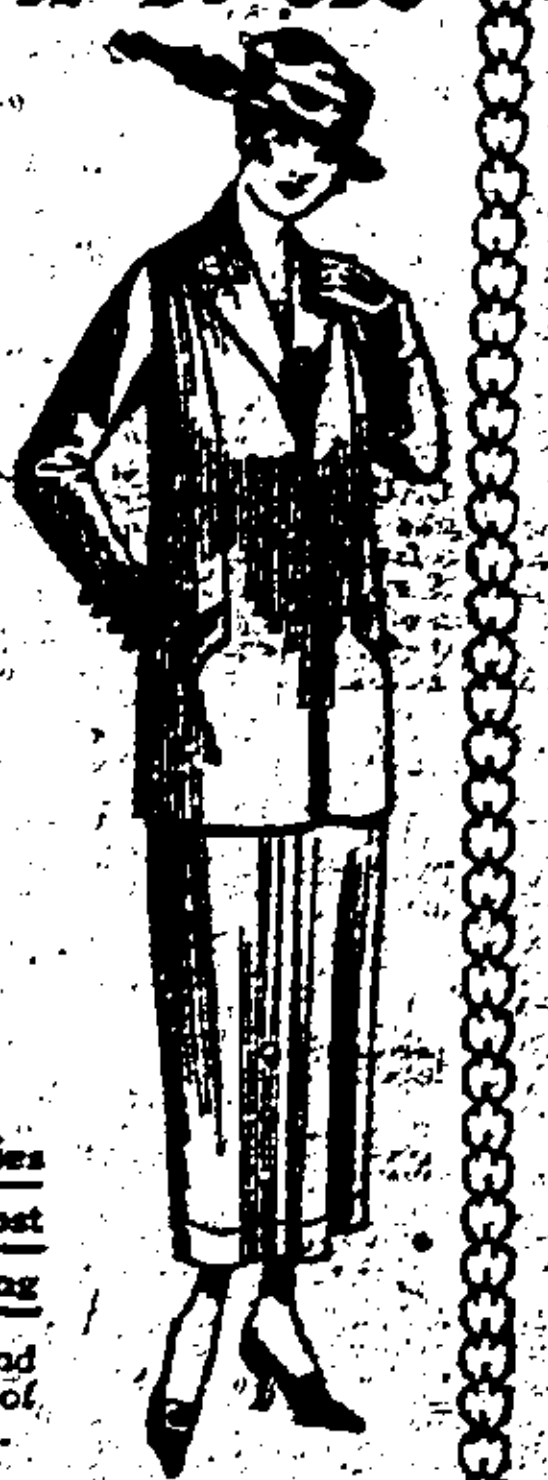
Buy all such goods direct from England—from Noble's, the actual manufacturers, and thus save middle profits. Everything offered you by Noble's will give you extreme satisfaction in quality of material, design, workmanship and price.

To save writing to England in the first place, copies of John Noble's Catalogue may be obtained, post free, from the "Hong Kong Daily Press," Hong Kong.

PATTERNS John Noble, Ltd. will gladly send a splendid selection of patterns of dress materials, post free, on application to Manchester.

REMITTANCES (in full) should where possible be sent by Money Order, or by Bank Draft, payable at sight on London or Manchester.

JOHN NOBLE & CO., Ltd. Manchester, Eng.





## NOTICES

JUST LANDED. A SHIPMENT OF  
ESCOFFIER'S SAUCESSauce Robert  
for  
Meats & PoultrySauce Diabie  
for  
Grilled Fish.DERBY SAUCE, THE FINEST ENGLISH TABLE SAUCE  
FOR FISH, MEAT, POULTRY AND GAME.Obtainable at  
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.; FRENCH STORE;  
& LEADING STORES.Wholesale Agents:  
FLOQUET & KNOTH.

## NOTICE

Yorkshire  
Insurance Co.,  
Limited.  
ESTABLISHED 1884.The undersigned AGENTS  
for the above Company are  
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS  
against FIRE at Current Rates.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.  
AGENTS.

## RAMSAY &amp; CO.

WE HAVE A LARGE SELECTION OF  
TYPEWRITERS ALWAYS IN STOCK AND  
SOLICIT YOUR KIND INSPECTION.WE SPECIALISE IN TYPEWRITER  
REPAIRS WHICH ARE EXECUTED BY  
EXPERT MECHANICS.WE ARE IN THE BEST POSITION TO  
SUPPLY TYPEWRITER REQUISITES.  
SEND US YOUR ORDERS FOR RIBBONS  
CARBON PAPER, ETC.

## 理代泰豐華

A Finer Milk Food for Infants.  
Invalids and Nursing Mothers cannot  
be Obtained.A Large Assortment of  
Prices very moderate.

## SHIU FUNG TAI &amp; CO.

Agents:  
For Hongkong and South China.  
No. 47 & 49, Canton Road, Central,  
Hongkong.  
Telephone Nos. 1279 & 2251

## EXCHANGE.

## SELLING.

T/T	38
Demand	38 3/16
30 d/s	39 5/16
60 d/s	39 7/16
4 m/s	39 9/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	160
T/T Japan	163
T/T India	Nom.
Demand India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	81 1/2
& New York	21 1/2
T/T Java	21 1/2
T/T Manila	Nom.
T/T Hongkong	609
Demand, Paris	

## BUYING.

4 m/s. L.C.	310 1/4
4 m/s. D.P.	310 1/4
6 m/s. L.C.	310 3/4
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	310 3/4
30 d/s. San Francisco and New York	82 1/2
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	629
6 m/s. France	635
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	81 1/2
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	169 1/2
Demand, Singapore	160
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	41
On Bangkok	41
Sovereign	525 Nom.
Gold leaf per Tael	35.40
Bar Silver, per oz	
Indian Official rate	1/9 31/32
T. T.	

## SUBSIDIARY COINS

DISCOUNT PER 100  
Hongkong 50 cts only  
Canton 10  
Cebu 10

## NOTICE

All persons, with the ex-  
ception of those of Chinese  
race, desiring to leave the  
Colony for places other than  
Hankow, West River or Macao  
should apply in person for per-  
mission to do so at THE  
PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE  
BUILDING between the hours of  
9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.  
daily.Applicants will be required to  
produce Passports or identifica-  
tion papers.  
All persons with certain excep-  
tions who remain in the  
Colony for more than 7 days are  
required to Register themselves  
under the REGISTRATION OF  
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.  
Forms of Registration giving the  
particulars required may be  
obtained at the G. P. O. and at  
all Police Stations.The Penalty for non-com-  
pliance is a fine not exceeding  
£10.THE HONGKONG & SOUTH  
CHINA WAR SAVINGS  
ASSOCIATION.APPLICATION forms for  
Membership of the above  
Association may be obtained  
from all the Banks or from the  
undersigned.THE UNION INSURANCE  
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.  
Honorary Secretaries &  
Treasurers.  
Hongkong, 15th January 1919.

## PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

TIME TABLE	
WEEK DAYS	
1.30 a.m. to 5.30 a.m.	Every 15 min.
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11.30 p.m. to 1.30 a.m.	15 min.
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